$100 Try--Try--Try And Try Again FOR THAT $100.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

$100 You Still Have Time to Enter the Word Contest BEGIN NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897. ——PART FIRST.—— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Black Dress Goods.

Four excellent values in black dress goods stuffs for to-day. Notably, a 45-inch mohair and wool freize, rough effect, medium weight, in six beautiful designs, $1.25 value, here, 75c yard.

At 50c—45-inch all-wool Henrietta, a German make and very lustrous, worth to-day 75c.

One of the best values is a 44-inch pure worsted storm serge, hard twist, medium twill, at 50c a yard. Inferior grades to this are selling elsewhere at 65c.

Mohair and wool, 45-inch, wavy effect, medium weight, 50c yard.

56 inch secillian mohair, worth $1.00, our price 75c a yard.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

RUBBER GOODS....

That We Warrant From One to Two Years....

HOT WATER BOTTLES.

FOUNTAIN AND BULB SYRINGES.

AIR CUSHIONS, ETC.

FREESE & RANKE,

Pharmacists,

86 Calhoun St.

Bell & Home Phones No. 477.

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Union Underwear.

THE BEST ARTICLE ON THE MARKET....

Try one Suit and You Will Come Back for the Other.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,

80 and 80½ Calhoun St.

OUR ARTIFICAL TEETH

Are so perfect in fit, so natural in appearance and action that the wearer is able to forget about them.

Set of the best Teeth $8.00.

Painless Dentistry.

Moderate Charges.

Warranted Work.

Vitalized Air Fresh Daily.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

"Over Baldwin's Music Store."

Phone 1178. - 98 Calhoun St.

DR. J. A. WILLIAM'S, Mgr.

For beauty of designs no Carpet stock in the city of Fort Wayne, can compare with ours. That is the universal testimony of the trading public.

FOSTER FURNITURE CO.

Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal Church

REV. HENRY W. BENNETT, D. D., PASTOR.

Sunday Services—9:30 a. m. Sunday School; 10:30 a. m. Public Worship and Preaching; 6:30 p. m. Epworth League; 7:30 p. m. Public Worship and Lecture. To any and all of the services you are cordially invited

"Come thou With us, and we will do Thee Good."

MULQUEEN'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING

Zollinger Armory, over 79-81 Calhoun St.

Beginners, Mondays, 8 p. m.

Advanced, Thursdays, 8 p. m.

Children's Class, Saturdays, 2 to 4 p. m.

Special attention given to the Waltz.

Private lessons given at any time by appointment. For particulars, call or address,

83 East Berry St. Phone 1132.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.

The J. F. Scholl Loan & Investment Co.,

24-26-27 Pixley-Long Block.

... E. Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE SON WILL LEAD.

Henry George, Jr., Placed on the New York Ticket.

Doubtful If He Can Hold Together the Following of His Father--The Situation Tangled.

NEW YORK, Oct., 30.—The executive committee of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of determining on a candidate to succeed Henry George, its candidate for mayor, and also to consider the issuing of a statement calling on George's supporters to favor another candidate. It was said at that time that Mr. Low would probably be indorsed, although his name could not be put on the ballot. It was late in the afternoon when Tom Johnson came downstairs and announced:

"Henry George, Jr."

For a time it seemed as if the waiting crowd was about equally divided between surprise and satisfaction.

"He's too young," "He's his father's son," and other remarks, either critical or implying criticism, were heard. The majority, however, appeared to favor the nomination of Mr. George.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

Henry George, jr., was born on November 2, 1853, in San Francisco, Cal. At the son's birth the father was a struggling newspaper man. Young George was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, but left the class-room to go to work in a printing office. He set type on his father's book, "Progress and Poverty."

He moved east in 1880 and settled with his parents in Brooklyn. In 1883 he went to England as his father's private secretary. On his return he worked on the editorial staff of Truth, a New York daily newspaper, and latter was assistant to the managing editor of the North American Review.

He became editor of his father's paper, the Standard, but left that position in 1891 to go to Washington where he was the correspondent of several western newspapers. In 1893 he was editor of the Jacksonville, Fla., Citizen, and remained in that place for two years, returning home to assist in the revision of his father's new book.

WHO WILL GET THE GEORGE VOTE?

Speculation as to which of the mayoralty candidates will fall heir to the votes that would have gone to Henry George had he not died is superceding discussion of the issues in the Greater New York municipal campaign. Comparatively few regard it as likely that the younger George can poll more than a fraction of the votes that would have gone to his father, the general opinion being that the selection of the son to carry the banner let fall from the father's dying hands, while appropriate and touching in the abstract, is unfitting in the practicabilities of politics.

So far as the public is aware, Young George does not represent in any essential degree the philosophy of his father. For the most part it is pointed out, the young man has been but a worker in the journalistic ranks, undistinguishable by any marked of special ability beyond that which is possessed by thousands of others, and that he has never appeared before the public as the advocate of any distinctive political system or economic theory. This latter is a test which, in the case of at least one of the other nominees, no one has thought of applying.

ELEMENT OF VAN WYCK'S STRENGTH.

In this latter instance, however, it is fair to concede to Judge Van Wyck the point that he has been put forward as the personality representing a political organization; and this issue, partisan responsibility as against a candidate representing a more or less transitory movement, is one which enters very largely into the canvass.

There is a disposition in both republican and democratic camps to dispute the claim put forward by Mr. Low, on yesterday, that George, had he clearly foreseen his demise, would have advised his followers to go into the battle on Tuesday next under the colors of the Citizens' union. There is also much said about the alleged impropriety of Mr. Low putting forth what his opponents term a bid for the George vote while the corpse of the dead leader was yet uncoffined.

These criticisims are expected to have much effect with the enthusiastic adherents of Mr. George, whose following, it has been argued, was largely personal. Whatever force there may be in all this, it is the fact that in the betting Van Wyck has gained more than Low by the newer conditions.

HOW THE BETTING GOES.

The latest quotations are as follows:

Van Wyck vs. field, 5 to 2.
Van Wyck vs. Low, 14 to 2.
Van Wyck vs. Tracy, 7 to 1.
Low vs. Tracy, 2 to 1.

These odds are regarded as more closely indicative of public feeling than any that have been posted before. A certificate substituting Henry George, jr., to fill the vacancy on the ticket of the democracy of Thomas Jefferson caused by the death of Henry George, was filed at the election bureau today by E. Lawson Purdy.

The certificate substitutes "Henry George, who up to the time of the decease of Henry George was known as Henry George, junior."

The paster, therefore, will read, "Henry George."

THE FUNERAL.

Henry George Will be Buried Monday Afternoon.

The Body Will Lie in State in the Brooklyn City Hall Until the Hour of Interment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Hamlin Garland, the chairman of the Henry George funeral committee, said today that the body of the dead leader would be taken to the Grand Central Palace some time this evening. The service will be non-sectarian, he said, although there possibly will be some officiating clergymen. One of these very probably will be the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, the long time friend of Henry George, and the man who fought so hard a fight with him in the campaign of 1886. Dr. McGlynn will not attend the service as a priest, but as a citizen and friend of the dead man.

The seats in the Grand Central Palace will be arranged so that the procession that has been determined upon will not be interfered with by the people in the hall.

The body probably will be placed on a bier, so that all who wish may at some time during the service, or after it, look on the face of the deceased. The services will be held in the afternoon. It is the intention that they shall be brief. Afterwards there will be a procession of laboring men and others down Broadway to the city hall, to the Brooklyn city hall. The body will be escorted as far as the home of Mr. George. The body will remain until Monday afternoon, when the interment will be made in Greenwood cemetery. The remains will be placed in a grave alongside of Mr. George's dead daughter, Mrs. Atkinson. Mrs. George and her two sons and daughter rested fairly well last night. They were up early at the Union Square hotel to perfect the arrangements for the funeral.

AT THE TEMPLE.

Jessie Mae Hall Will Begin a Week's Engagement Monday.

Commencing Monday, November 1, Fort Wayne's always popular little actress, Jessie Mae Hall, will play a week's engagement at the Temple theater. Miss Hall's company this year includes several new members and they will present, in addition to one or two of the old favorites, four plays that have been added to their excellent repertoire this season, and which will be new to Fort Wayne.

On the opening night, in accordance with their usual custom, each lady accompanied by an escort with a paid reserved seat ticket, which has been secured previous to 6 o'clock, will be admitted free. The play for Monday night is to be a grand scenic production of E. D. Stair's "A Barrel of Money," which is presented this season by special permission of the owners for the first time in repertoire at popular prices, and will be given complete in every detail of scenery and mechanical effects.

Among the new plays to be presented during the week are "Cupid's Chariot," a roaring comedy success; a new or rewritten and revised version of "The Hidden Hand," and a very pretty little comedy entitled "Little Miss Weatherford," the three latter especially written for Miss Hall by Mark E. Swan.

The ten, twenty and thirty cent scale of popular prices will be in effect throughout the week.

GEORGE KENNAN.

First Attraction in the Woman's Club League Entertainment Course.

The Woman's Club league entertainment course opens with George Kennan Monday, November 8. The subject of Mr. Kennan's lecture is "Adventures in Arctic Asia." The recent interest in the Klondike region will make this lecture of especial interest, for Mr. Kennan knows what life in the Arctic circle is like and describes it accurately. The Boston Transcript says of him:

"Mr. Kennan's voice is of a pleasing quality, and apparently without effort he filled the large hall, every word being distinctly heard by those in the rear seats. The subject was 'Adventures in Arctic Asia.' The lecturer gave a remarkably interesting account of his first visit to Siberia as a member of the first exploring party of the Russo-American telegraph expedition. The summer beauty of Kamchatkan scenery was described in a charming way, and the customs of the people of that little-known country were explained. The horrors of a winter in that desolate land were vividly portrayed, and a graphic account given of a successful search for a lost party. Mr. Kennan's description of the aurora borealis was a wonderful bit of word painting, and at its close the audience burst into applause."

See advertisement for the course on another page.

For Rent.

A modern house of six rooms. Bath, electric light, hard and soft water. Property new and situated on a paved street. Rent, $13.00 per month. Inquire of Geo. McKee, office 34 East Berry street.

Take your Sunday dinner at the Star Hotel. Chicken dinner, 15c.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation.

November 25th Set Aside for Observance of the National Occasion--Why We Should Be Thankful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—President McKinley has issued his first Thanksgiving proclamation as follows:

"In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the last year, which has been so abundant, 'Let us offer unto Him our thanksgiving and pay our vows to the Most High.' Under His watchful providence industry has prospered, the conditions of labor have been improved, the rewards of the husbandman have been increased and the comforts of our homes multiplied. His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the nation. Respect for law and order has been strengthened, love of free institutions cherished and all sections of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous co-operation.

"For these great benefits it is our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude and to offer up to Him our most earnest supplications. That we may acknowledge our obligation as a people to Him who has so graciously granted us the blessings of free government and material prosperity, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, for national thanksgiving and prayer, which all of the people are invited to observe with appropriate religious services in their respective places of worship.

"On this day of rejoicing and domestic reunion, let our prayers ascend to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the continuance of His love and favor to us, that our hearts may be filled with charity and good will, and that we may be ever worthy of His beneficent concern.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-second. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

"JOHN SHERMAN,

"Secretary of State."

GAY AND GIDDY BIRD.

That is What Dr. Mentzer Wanted His Wife Called.

Plaintiff in the Divorce Case Asked a Newspaper Man to "Write Up" the Lady--Court News.

A rather sensational tinge was given the Mentzer divorce suit this afternoon, when C. L. Drummond, the well known newspaper man, testified that Dr. Mentzer, the plaintiff, came to the Journal office, where Mr. Drummond is employed, a few days ago, and requested him to write something regarding the case that should favor him, the plaintiff.

He asked that his wife be given a little scoring and suggested that she be designated as "a gay and giddy bird." Mr. Drummond testified that Dr. Mentzer had stated that if there were any charges he would pay for the matter he wanted written. Mr. Drummond was not cross-examined.

HAIFLEY VS. HAIFLEY.

Simon P. Haifley, of Springfield township, has applied in the circuit court for a divorce from Mary E. Haifley. He has also commenced suit to have set aside a conveyance of real estate. These suits are the culmination of a long series of family difficulties. The plaintiff several years ago was adjudged insane and and sent to the asylum. He had conveyed his property to his wife. Since his return from the asylum he has not got along well at home. A few days ago he was arrested and fined at the instance of his son, John Haifley, for carrying concealed weapons. He has concluded the easiest solution of his family difficulties is to sever his connections with his family and he also wants his property restored to him.

OTHER COURT NOTES.

The last of the testimony in the Robison forgery case was introduced this forenoon and the circuit court adjourned until Monday.

W. J. Crawford has been appointed by the county commissioners a justice of the peace for Scipio township, vice Daniel Porter, resigned.

In the superior court the case of the Tri-State Building and Loan association against Margaretta Pens, et al., for ejectment and foreclosure of mortgage was dismissed. The appealed case of John Bruns against George Pixley was also dismissed.

LICENSED TO WED.

Joseph L. Flickinger and Edna E. Madden.

MARSHAL BLANCO

Assumes the Captain Generalship of Cuba.

He Takes Over the Command of That Island From Butcher General Weyler.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—An official dispatch from Havana, received today, announces that Marshal Blanco, the new captain general of Cuba, has arrived there and has taken over the command of that island from General Weyler, the retiring captain general.

FIVE PERISH.

Fearful Result of an Explosion in a Mine.

A Pennsylvania Coal Field the Scene of the Terrible Accident--List of the Dead.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct 30.—Five of the eight men who were last night caught in the Von Storch slope by fire in that shaft perished during the night. The remaining three escaped from the Diamond vein by a cross heading into another gangway, where the air was pure, and reached the surface early this morning. The dead are:

Thomas Hill, foreman of the night shift, married; leaves a widow and five children.

Thomas McDonald, a laborer and a widower; leaves three children.

John Yankowski, a laborer, married.

John Morgan, tracklayer, single.

John J. Farrell, pump runner, single.

The bodies of the five men were brought to the surface about 10 o'clock. When the fire broke out in the main gangway of the slope there were twenty-eight men and boys in the mine. Ten left the mine before the fire occurred and ten others made their way to the hoisting shaft and were brought to the surface before the fire and smoke had cut off their means of escape.

Yellow Fever Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—At 1 o'clock the board of health reported twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and five deaths.

LOCAL LINES.

Born, to E. G. Shulze and wife, of No. 18 East Allen street—a son.

Miss Charlotte Martz, daughter of Dr. Martz, is down with quinsey.

Miss Lucile Porter entertained friends at a Hallow'een party last evening.

Miss Minnie Rogers has returned from a pleasant visit with friends at Anderson.

Mrs. A. Moses and daughter, Lily, of Decatur, are guests of H. T. Moses and family, of West De-Wald street.

The Queen of the Realm cooking club will be entertained by Miss Marie McLain this evening.

Street Superintendent Franke has several gangs of men at work on the gutters in various parts of the city.

Mrs. Ralph Sharp, of 176 West Superior street, who suffered an attack of appendicitis is convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gross have issued invitations to a progressive caroms party on next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Ed Gilmartin has returned from Chicago, accompanied by her grandchildren, Edward and Marie McDonald.

Frank Smith, of 242 East Wayne street, is organizing a Home Study club and is anxious to interest the young people.

The committee having in charge the proposed excursion to the church dedication at Marion will hold a meeting tomorrow.

Mrs. William Durfee, of Washington boulevard, and her daughter, Mrs. Urbine, have returned from a week's visit at Chicago.

E. F. Liebman has been awarded the contract to build a barn for George Evans, on West Berry street. The structure will cost $1,600.

The ladies of Queen Esther Rebekah lodge will meet at the home of Mrs. F. M. McLeish, No. 3 Liberty street, next Monday afternoon.

Miss Anna Renaud, of Detroit, who was the guest of Miss Edna Reuss, was the guest of honor at a Hallow'een party last evening.

Warsaw Times: "Mrs. James Breen, of Fort Wayne, is in the city visiting with her sister, Mrs. Edward Wahl. She will remain several days."

Senator T. E. Ellison was at Indianapolis yesterday to attend a meeting of the directors of the state reformatory. Both boards held their final meetings of the fiscal year.

Attorney J. B. Harper's bicycle was wrecked by a horse a few days ago. The front wheel was bent and twisted out of shape and beyond repair. Mr. Harper escaped uninjured.

Christian Zollinger celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary yesterday at the residence of his son, Henry Zollinger, on Superior street. It was in the nature of a family reunion, only one son being absent.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

I will sell at public sale the entire stock of millinery goods, fixtures, etc., of Miss E. O. Hanna, located at 84 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. The stock is new and the fixtures first-class. Sale will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3d, at 10 o'clock a. m., at above mentioned place. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

PETER F. POIRSON,

29t1 Receiver.

Celia M. Fisher, voice culture, Italian method, 103 Wilt street. 26t6

WILL THEY TEST IT?

Cyclers' Protective Association Can Now Proceed.

A. F. Warriner, a Member of the Organization, Arrested for Not Having a Bicycle Tag.

There has been a good deal of talk on the part of members of the Cyclists' Protective association regarding the action that would be taken if one of the members was arrested for not having a bicycle tag. It was the purpose of the organization to stand united and defy the law. City Attorney Shambaugh says that the city has been anxious to have the test come off any time, and has even arrested several members of the association only to find that they had already procured tags and had them in their pockets.

Now, the opportunity that the Cyclists' Protective association has been looking for has arrived. This morning A. F. Warriner, of the Old Fort Manufacturing company, and a member in good standing in the Cyclists' association, was arrested for not having the required tag on his bicycle. He was taken before Mayor Scherer, where he acknowledged that he had purposely ignored the vehicle tax law, as it was against the principle of the Cyclists' association to observe it. He was complimented for being frank about the matter, for this was just what the city attorney was looking for. Attorney Fred Zollars was called upon to conduct the defense, and after a consultation a continuance until next Tuesday was asked for and granted. Mr. Zollars said to a SENTINEL reporter that he could not say now whether the case would be fought or not. The Cyclists' association has been notified that a deposit of $600 will be necessary before the defense can carry the case to a test and as this amount is not now available it remains to be seen whether the members will get together and raise the required sum to fight the case and try to prove the law unconstitutional.

INTERESTING.

A New Feature in the Illustrated Services at Westminster Church.

Westminster church and the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., owns stereopticon apparatus and accessories which would cost, if purchased, not less than $2,500. Dr. Leeper has upwards of 4,000 slides and is continually adding to them. They are reproductions of the masters in art and photographs of every quarter of the world. As it is impossible to work hundreds of these into regular discourses, hereafter the pastor will procede the discourses with a prelude in which many of the choicest of these pictures will be shown. This is a treasure within the reach of every one that they may well appreciate. Scenes viewed through the stereopticon is second only to travel itself. It is a mighty educator and powerful means of appeal. "Things seen are mightier than things heard" Its utility is being recognized and is coming rapidly to be introduced into the churches all all over the land. It instructs and entertains in a worshipful manner without sensation.

SYLVAN LAKE FISH.

They are Not Wormy Says John M. Moritz--He Has Caught Them and Knows.

J. M. Moritz has been applying himself closely to the principles of Isaac Walton the past season and has come to be recognized as a fisherman of science, whose labors are not in vain. A number of Mr. Moritz's friends can testify to the abundance of his strings as well as the flavor of his finny capture. Rome City is his favorite fishing ground, therefore he is aroused and displeased over the report that the bass caught in Sylvan lake have been found to contain worms. He says that as long as he has fished there he has not found any wormy fish and he will stand by the sweetness and flavor of the Sylvan and West lake fish every time He thinks the story a canard, pure and simple, and fears that unless it is corrected many people will stay away and be deprived of sport.

Pensions for Indianians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Pensions have been granted to the following Indianians:

Original—Abram N. Keedy, Orleans; Edwin B. Herrington, Fort Wayne; Henry Hold, Terre Haute; Robert Kay (deceased), Greenville; Alexander Laurie, Chalmers; John F. Scherh, Alum Cave, Jacob Fischer, Valparaiso; George W. Koons, Swayzee; William Hartman, Edinburg.

Additional—James W. Thompson, Frankfort.

Supplemental—Samuel Disbennett, Cowan; Theophilus Amerman, Dana.

Restoration—David Heagle, Valparaiso.

Increase—William A. Lawson, Levi; Charles C. Jackson, Noblesville; Reuben B. German, Annapolis; Lloyd A. Harris, Bowling Green; Alfred A. Fisher, Gentryville; James A. McCutchan, Boonville; Jonathan S. Strawser, Bristol.

Reissue—William H. Deacon, New Carlisle

Original Widows, Etc.—Clarissa Tryon, Sedan; Mary J. Kay, Greenville; Elizabeth A. Pittenger, Montpelier; Mary M. Sousley, South Bend; Sarah J. Smith, Rensselaer; Amy J. Calkins, Mt. Vernon; Margaret Turman, Attica, Julia A Hammersley, Washington

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Obsequies of Miss Theresa Koenig This Morning--Death of Louis Blombach.

The funeral of Miss Theresa Koenig took place this morning at 9 o'clock from St Paul's Catholic churhc. The Rev. Father Koenig, brother of the deceased, read the mass, and the Rev Oechtering, of St Mary's church, preached the funeral sermon The honorary pall bearers were selected from the ladies of the Sodality, and were composed of the following persons: Misses Katherine Hilker, Anna Rokers, Theresa Brossard, Minnie Mischo and Nellie and Theresa Bott The active pall bearers were the Messrs. Joseph Fox, Peter Pierre, Michael Gruber, Frank Grubb, Joseph Nichter and Cornelius Brunner.

OTHER DEATHS.

Louis Blombach, aged seventy-one years, died at his residence, 172 Smith street, of old age, this morning. The deceased was born in Germany and leaves a family of grown children. The funeral will be held Tuesday at 1:30 from the house and 2 o'clock from the Zion's Lutheran church.

Lulu, the six-year-old daughter of Frederick Steck, of 86 Laselle street, died last evening at about 10 o'clock of diphtheria. The funeral was private and held this afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mrs. Martha A. Carter, whose death occurred at the home of her daughter in Centerville, Thursday, October 28, having been for more than a quarter of a century, a faithful and highly valued member of the Woman's Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of that society, while sorrowing that we shall see her familiar face no more, recognize our Father's love to her in taking her from earth to heaven; where the feeble body shall no more prevent the service the spirit so longed to render; where the eyes which were so blind, shall see her king in His beauty; and the lips, so ready to speak His praises here, shall forever sing the song of redeeming love. Be it

Resolved, That her example of faithful service under the infirmities of age and partial blindness, shall be an incentive to us who are left, to render more faithful service in the work she loved so well. Be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the record books of the Woman's Missionary society; that they be published in our city papers, and a copy be given to her family. By order of the society.

MISS CARRIE B. SHARP,
Pres.

MRS. G. L. GREENAWALT,
MRS. J. K. MCCRACKEN,
Secretaries.

WHIPPED TWO.

Phil Lantlag Gives Carl Levy a Beating.

That Done He Gives His His Wife Similar Treatment--A Divorce Suit Pending--Justice Courts.

Carl Levy, a well known man about town, was encountered last night by Phil Lintlag, and when it was all over Mr. Levy was duly qualified as the complaining witness in the assault and battery case now pending against Mr. Lintlag. There are several stories afloat, but this one is probably right. Last evening Levy met Mrs. Lintlag on the street and walked with her to her home on West Berry street, near Harrison.

There they met Sarah French and while the three were on the sidewalk talking Phil Lintlag came up and proceeded to give Levy a thrashing. As soon as circumstances would permit Levy beat a retreat. Then, according to Mrs. French's story Lintlag assaulted his wife, knocking her down and badly injuring her.

Levy caused Lintlag's arrest by the police last night and about the same time Mrs. French got Justice Bullerman out of bed and filed affidavits against Lintlag, one for assaulting Mrs. Lintlag and one for assaulting Levy. Lintlag appeared in police court this morning and his case was continued, he going on his own recognizance. Justice Bullerman issued a warrant for him this afternoon and he will be arrested again and compelled to give bond for his appearance. Mrs. Lintlag now has a suit for a divorce pending. Mrs. French's husband secured a divorce from her this week.

Today Justice France dismissed the two cases against Geo. Schwalm, of Aboite township, charged with sabbath desecration in having corn husked on Sunday

Bimetallic Union Meeting Postponed.

The executive committee of the Fort Wayne Bimetallic union have deemed it advisable to postpone the regular monthly meeting of the union, which was to have been held at the circuit court room on Monday evening, November 1, until the following week, November 9. On the latter date it is hoped that the members may not only be able to celebrate the anniversary of their organization, but to also jollify over the bimetallic victories in numerous state elections, which they confidently look for on next Tuesday.

Chicken for dinner at the Star Hotel tomorrow Come and get the best meal in the city for 15c.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Katherine Blynn Will Lead the Sunday Services.

Special Meeting of the Membership Committee Called for Next Wednesday--Other Meetings.

The Sunday afternoon service at 4 o'clock will be led by Miss Katherine Blynn. Miss Daisy Beaber and Miss Mary Evans will have charge of the music.

The finance committee will hold their first regular meeting Monday, at 4 p m The religious committee will meet at 5 p m.

A special meeting of the membership committee will be held next Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

Miss Taylor will be engaged all day Tuesday on membership work and will not be at the association.

Another gymnasium class has been organized for Tuesday and Friday evenings, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

It has been necessary to delay the opening of the new Bible classes until the second week in November.

The class in beginners' Old Testament work will meet Monday evening, Nov. 8.

The class in Hebrew will meet as usual Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The high school Bible class will be organized next week.

REV. J. O. BURROUGHS.

Portland, Oregon, Preacher Will Conduct Revival Services at Baptist Tabernacle.

Rev. J. O. Burroughs, until recently pastor in Portland, Oregon, arrived in the city last night and is now visiting his friend, Pastor Henson, at the Baptist parsonage. Mr. Burroughs is here to conduct revival services at the Baptist Tabernacle. He is a preacher of great gifts and rare power and will doubtless do great good while in Fort Wayne. He will preach tomorrow morning and evening and every night except Saturday until further notice. His subject tomorrow morning will be "Partnership with God." At night his subject will be "Waiting in the Way of God's Judgment." There will be baptism at the close of the evening service.

BOYS' SINGING GUILD.

New Organization Whose Youngest Member is Nine Years Old--Officers Elected.

The boys of Christ's Lutheran church met last evening and organized a society called the Boys' Singing Guild. The following officers were elected:

President—Roy Lopshire.
Vice President—Preston Arnold.
Secretary—Frank Slater.
Treasurer—Clarence Lopshire.
Librarian—Earl Arnold.

The boys are very much interested in the organization, although very young, the youngest being nine and the eldest fourteen years.

NEW LAW FIRM.

Ivers W. Leonard to Enter Into a Partnership With the Hon. T. E. Ellison.

It is announced that Ivers W. Leonard, of Columbia City, will soon return to Fort Wayne and enter into a law partnership with the Hon. T. E. Ellison. Mr. Leonard is only a young attorney at the bar, but he has made a brilliant record for himself and with the broader field now thrown open to him he will attain the splendid success he deserves. Mr. Leonard is a Fort Wayne boy and received most of his education here.

REFORMATION FEAST.

Unusual Services in the Lutheran Churches Tomorrow--Musical Programs.

Unusual services will be held at the various Lutheran churches tomorrow in observation of the anniversary of Luther's reformation of the church. Special musical programs will be rendered and the sermons will be historical of that period. At St. Paul's church there will be a large chorus, assisted by the pipe organ and the Walther league orchestra. The orchestra of Emanuel's church will assist in the services there.

ART EXHIBIT.

Public Given a Good Opportunity to Judge the Work of Indiana Artists.

When we go into an exhibition where the paintings of many artists are shown we become confused, mix up one man with another, are never sure whose work we are looking at, and go away often no wiser than we came. It is therefore an especially good opportunity to study the manner of one or two men, just now, in the exhibition in the art school on the corner of Lewis and Barr streets. There Mr. Steele, Mr. Adams and Mr. Forsyth are shown in all their glory, and one readily sees the difference between the strength and sureness of Mr. Forsyth and the dreamy tenderness of Mr. Adams Look at the "Blue Hills of Corydon" at the end of the room. There is a solidity about it, the hills, the ground, even the water running down in the foreground, and then turn to Mr. Adams' "Frosty Morning" with its soft grey tones over which the morning light is beginning to steal, or take two that are nearer alike, Mr. Forsyth's "October Morning" and Mr. Adams' "Hazy Day on the Mississinewa." They are both water, trees on the bank above and reflections below. It is the same thing here, Mr. Forsyth's is more solid and firm and Mr. Adams' quiet and peaceful. Mr. Steele seems to love moods. His "Waiting" the girl standing under the big trees is not done in at all the manner of the "Christian Day" where the two women are leaving the blue mist and bare branches behind them and are coming toward us on the snow.

Some time ago the New York Nation spoke in terms of the highest praise of these four men. It called them the "advance guard of the future American art." It was their ideas, it said, that were going to influence our coming artists. Eastern critics praise Mr. Forsyth probably more than the others, but Indiana has seemed especially fond of Mr. Steele's work, and here in Fort Wayne, both at this exhibition and the last time any of his work was shown here, Mr. Adams has seemed to be favorite.

The exhibit will continue all next week.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Four Special Officers Appointed for Duty Tonight.

Halloween Roisterers are Liable to Run Up Against Something Besides Fun Tonight--Police Notes.

Mayor Scherer instructed Superintendent Gorsline to appoint four special policemen for duty tonight. These special officers will have eyes for nobody but the lively element which believes in celebrating Hallow'een by destroying all the property possible and making life a burden to peaceful citizens. The special detail will wear citizen's clothes. The regular policemen have been instructed to also keep on the lookout for vandals and arrest every one found engaged in the so-called fun that isn't fun at all. One special officer will be stationed on South Broadway, another on the west side, another in the Seventh ward and the fourth in the Tenth ward.

NOTES.

Gottlieb Hettler was annoyed by boys who threw cabbage stumps at his door last night and he went after the hoodlums with rocks. One of the missiles struck Officer Palmer, who happened along, and the irate German was hustled to the police station. His case was continued until Tuesday and he was released.

George Braun, a cigarmaker, was before the mayor on the charge of drunkenness. It was shown that Braun received a telegram last night to the effect that his brother died at Terre Haute, and in view of this sad news he was let go.

Phillip Lintlag was arrested last Officer Paul arrested two boys, Blaine Weir and Charles Fraze, who proved to be runaways from Huntington The lads had their pockets filled with dime novels.

Officers Hobbs and Paul arrested two drunks about noon today.

ACCIDENT CHAPTER.

George Brinsley, the oil man, was unceremoniously dumped into the ditch out on the Leesburg road, near the Nickel Plate crossing, yesterday afternoon. He was going out after a supply of oil when he met a farmer's team en route. In turning out to let the farmer pass, Mr. Brinsley drove too near the brink of a steep embankment and his vehicle was overturned and himself deposited in the ditch with a portion of the contents of his oil tanks spilled over him. The wagon was slightly damaged, but Mr. Brinsley was not seriously hurt.

COLLAR BONE FRACTURED.

William Littlejohn, of West DeWald street, while hickory nutting yesterday, met with a mishap in a strange manner. With several others he was "bumping" a tree with a log, to shake the nuts down. The man at the rear lost his hold and the jar caused by the log falling fractured Mr. Littlejohn's collar bone.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

W. C. Baals, of Zollars avenue, while lifting a piece of timber at the yards of the Fort Wayne Lumber company, sprained his back very badly.

Thomas Nill, of Jefferson township, accidentally crippled himself Saturday last by cutting his wrist so badly that it became necessary for Dr. Connolley to make several stitches before the flow of blood was stopped.

LOCAL LINES.

There will be preaching tonight at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ.

Misses Flora and Lois Weeks, of Montgomery street, will entertain some of their friends and schoolmates at a Hallowe'en party this evening.

The board of safety has instructed Henry Butke, the city weighmaster, to hereafter weigh sixty-eight pounds of corn to the bushel instead of seventy pounds, the old standard.

Miss Josephine Page entertained the pupils of her Sunday school class at a Hallow'een party last evening. Games appropriate to the time were played and all the little folks had a good time.

Last evening the Misses and Mr. John Plotter entertained the N Q. club at Hallowe'en party. The house was illuminated with pumpkins, candles and jack-o'-lanterns. In the wee sma' hours a unique supper was served, after which the guests departed for their homes.

Now is the time to buy wall paper cheap, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Get the best dinner in the city for the price at the Star hotel. Meals, 15 cents.

We know Cleveland's is the best baking powder made.

We know if you once try it you will use it right along.

That is why we give the following

Guarantee.

Grocers are authorized to give back your money if you do not find Cleveland's the best baking powder you have ever used
Cleveland Baking Powder Co., N.Y.
724

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K HACKETT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897.

IT MAY be unkind to question motives in such a case, but there is a queer flavor to Richard Croker's declaration that he is sorry for the death of the man who had declared his intention to send Croker to the penitentiary. And Henry George meant it, too.

GOVERNOR MOUNT expresses the fear that nothing will come of his efforts to bring the Ripley county lynchers to justice. He intimates that a great deal of work has been done, but says he would regret to see the various steps that have been taken made public if his fears are realized. He declares, however, that the effort will be continued

HENRY GEORGE left as his best legacy to his fellow citizens the example of an honest and courageous manhood. No man in public life has ever appealed to men so strongly as had he in the last month and he did it by presenting the majesty of the naked truth. There will be more candor, more courage in politics for Henry George having lived.

A WONDERFUL application of the perfected phonograph has been made by Mme. Anna Lankow, a vocal instructor of New York. She has several talented pupils anxious to secure European experience. Theodore Wangemann, a phonographic expert, supplied the delicate cylinders, and, under his direction, the pupils sang their best into the phonographic horn. Mme. Lankow took the cylinders to Berlin, where the voices were reproduced for the German managers. The experiment was so successful that engagements to sing in Germany in concert and opera were obtained for two of the pupils, based solely on the phonographic samples

THE sons of the late George M. Pullman say that they are satisfied with the small annuities left them by their father and that they will not attack the will This is a wise conclusion The best evidence in the world that the millionaire was in the soundest sort of mental condition is that he refused to leave large fortunes for his erratic sons to dissipate

EDWARD P MITCHELL, for five years the right hand man of Charles A. Dana, will continue to have charge of the editorial page of the New York Sun. So long was Mitchell identified with Dana that he has acquired many of the subtleties of expression, peculiarities of phrase and quickness to seize upon a humorous and trenchant point that marked to so prominent a degree the work of the great editor who has died.

DR. NANSEN made the striking remark to the American Geographical society the other night that the polar problem to a great extent is already solved There is, he says, beyond reasonable doubt, a deep sea at the north pole, with a thin layer of ice not exceeding fifteen feet in thickness He thinks that all the land existing in the north has been discovered except, possibly, on the American side. The depth of the polar sea he places at 12,000 feet.

THE stir in the Methodist circles, says the Boston Daily Citizen, for equal representation of clergy and laity in the conferences, is extending with marvelous strides over the country, under the leadership of such men as ex-Governor Cumback, of Indiana, Clem Studebaker, Hon. R. W Thompson, and others equally well known. Many are in favor of an equality in number in both the the general and annual conferences, while others insist upon the general only.

DR EDWARD EVERETT HALE is having a rather unpleasant time of it these days owing to a ridiculous report sent out from Boston to the effect that he advocated the study of the Indian language in the schools. The doctor writes that all he asked of the public school was that New England boys should know the meaning of the words Massachusetts, Connecticut, Shawmut, Winnisimet and other words which come into their local life as one ought to know why the Tuileries were so called if he lived in Paris " The doctor also denies that he repeated the Lord's prayer in Indian. He used the two first words of the prayer to illustrate the formation of Indian words, and adds: "In fact, the first two words of it are all that I know except the amen at the end " By the time Dr. Hale's little talk had filtered through several sources until it reached the newspapers it had become a lecture in which the most extraordinary position was taken, which surprised his admirers everywhere.

MR R T McDONALD, with his usual public spirit, has written a letter to the board of public works offering to remove the poles and wires of the Jenney Electric Light company from Calhoun street. He proposes that the poles and wires be placed in the parallel alleys in order that the patrons may suffer no inconvenience and be allowed to remain there until spring when the wires may be put under ground along Calhoun street If all other corporations having wires on Calhoun street will manifest the spirit of co-operation that Mr McDonald has shown the city will soon present its main thoroughfare free from the unsightliness and inconvenience of poles and overhead wires.

Reports Say Trade Is Better.

Mild weather, according to the trade reviews, continues as the retarding factor in the business situation R. G. Dun & Co. says today:

"The testing of retail trade is in progress, but results are remarkably retarded by long continued mild weather, and also by the fever in southern districts. Even from that quarter some large orders lately received show better distribution than was yet expected In spite of unseasonably warm weather, which greatly hinders retail dealings in winter goods at all points east of the plains, the large number of supplementary orders, with urgent pressure for quick delivery, make it clear that the sales in many branches have exceeded the expectation of dealers, so that replenishment of stocks is not yet finished. Meanwhile wholesale trade and orders to manufacturers have been smaller than when the rush was greatest, but have nevertheless been large for this stage, even in a year of general prosperity, for the payments through the principal clearing houses for the week have been 3 9 per cent. larger than in the same week of 1892 and for the month 6 1 per cent."

Bradstreets' has the same tenor. Their report says:

"General trade retains most of the features of a week ago, with a continued check to the movement of staple merchandise. At larger eastern and central western cities sales of seasonable goods have not equaled expectations, and at none of these points has the volume of business increased. At Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New York and Providence there has been a decrease in the volume of business in some lines. The northwest continues to make relatively more favorable reports as to trade, although at Milwaukee and Minneapolis mild weather has checked distribution."

Secretary Wilson's Report.

Secretary Wilson has presented his report to the president reviewing the operations of the department of agriculture for the last year. The most important recommendation made by him is one that agents for the department should be stationed at each of our more important American ambassies for the collection of information of interest to American farmers. The secretary recommends an increase in the appropriations in aid of a bureau of animal industry, of the weather bureau and publication offices. He thinks the department should be enabled to place the result of important operations at agricultural colleges before the entire country, "so that the farmers of each state may get the result of the good work done in other states.'

He refers to the efforts of the department to extend the foreign markets for our dairy and live-stock products, which he thinks can be done by making the foreigners familiar with them. Instead of sending abroad for seeds, he says the policy in the future will be "to encourage the introduction of such seeds as will enable our people to diversify their crops and and keep money at home that is now sent abroad to buy what the United States should produce."

He expresses the opinion that nearly all of the $382,000,000 sent abroad last year for sugar, hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, hemp, flax, cheese, wheat, barley, beans, eggs and silk might have been kept at home. The United States should grow their own chickory, castor beans, lavender, licorice, mustard and opium

With reference to horses, the secretary says: "The American farmer can grow horses as cheaply as he can grow cattle; we have a heavy and profitable export trade in cattle and may have an export trade equally heavy and profitable in horses. The department is gathering facts regarding our horse industry at home and the requirements of purchase abroad, so that our farmers can learn what foreign buyers demand."

Excursion November 7th.

Special train leaves Fort Wayne at 7:30 a. m., rate 75c. The dedication of St. Paul's Catholic church, at Marion, will take place on this date. All the prominent church dignitaries and Catholic societies of Indiana will participate in the ceremonies and grand parade. 30t7

Last chance for the 50c Rome City excursion will be Sunday, Oct. 31st, train leaving at 6:30 a. m. 28t3

YOU—

CAN'T DOUBT

When you see our magnificent line of new Fall and Winter Goods. You are bound to find reasons why you should buy of us by simply looking at either the Quality or the Price.

Every Quality and Grade is a Warrent of Excellence....

Every Price is an Object Lesson In the Economy of Buying....

SUCH COMPLETENESS

In every department, of the BEST and NEWEST GOODS, is timely and tempting proof that we are prepared to give perfect satisfaction to the most critical and experienced buyers.

And the Fair Price Banner Waves Over All.

With Pride and Confidence in the Variety, Richness, Completeness and Cheapness of our Beautiful Stock, we invite you to come and see our seasonable line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The certainty of the values we are showing; the unquestioned Superiority and newness of the styles, and the variety and range for Selection, all guarantee

Pleasure and Profit in Buying Here.

Remember, we offer values that merit approval on account of Quality and that are without equals for CHEAPNESS.

Our prices make every dollar do double duty.

You can save a sight of money by trading at our store Will you?

Come Once and You'll Come Back--They All Do.

LEHMAN'S

34 and 36 Calhoun St.
Foellinger Block. :-: Fort Wayne, Ind.

TALMAGE'S ASSOCIATE PASTOR SAYS DR. GREENE'S NERVURA SURELY CURES.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland of the Talmage Church Tells the Sick and Suffering to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura to Be Cured.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Co-Worker Enthusiastic in Recommending Those Who Are Weak, Nervous or in Any Way Out of Health to Use This Grandest of Medicines and Surest of Cures, Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

No preacher in the world is so widely known as Dr. Talmage and no other place of worship is so thronged as the Talmage Church in Washington, D. C.

The great divine's discourses on the maintenance of health are the sure guide for the people, and now his distinguished associate preacher and co-worker, the eminent Byron Sunderland, D. D., of the Talmage Church, follows out the same grand line of good to the people by pointing out to them how health can be regained and restored when lost,—how the physically weak and prostrated, the nerve weakened and brain weary, may recover strength; how the tired out, over-worked and over-strained systems can be rebuilt; how the sufferer from weak nerves, poor blood, headache, rheumatism, neuralgia,—the exhausted man, the prostrated woman, the nervous child, the restless infant,—all can secure again the health and strength that has been lost.

The distinguished clergyman tells how people within his knowledge have been restored to health by the wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and he bids all who are in any way out of health, all who need medicine to use immediately this grand health restorer, Dr. Greene's Nervura. He tells you that it will cure you as it has cured so many others, for he has personal knowledge of Dr. Greene's Nervura and its marvelous power to cure disease, to banish pain, to make the sick well.

The great preacher says:

"I have learned with satisfaction from many sources the beneficence of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and its great utility to the many sufferers from the over-exhaustion and prostration of the human system, in our intense American life.

"I do not hesitate to say it seems to supply a real want which no other known remedy can fill. It seems to be a real boon, bringing rest and refreshment to the outworn human frame in the tumultuous and trying times in which we live." BYRON SUNDERLAND.

How can you hesitate for a moment, after reading the convincing words of this illustrious minister of the Gospel, to at once use this grandest of medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy! It is the mightiest remedy in the world to cure. Every druggist keeps it.

Consultation, examination and advice by the most skilled physicians can be had free at the office of Dr. Greene's Remedies, 146 State St., Chicago, Ill., either if you call or write.

THE SABBATH DAY.

Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow.

Services in all the Churches of Fort Wayne --Pastors and Their Announcements for Sunday.

THE OLD-FASHIONED BIBLE.

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful emotion and innocent joy,
When blest with parental advice and affection
Surrounded with mercy and peace from on high,
I still view the chairs of my father and mother,
The seat of their offspring, as ranged on each hand,
And the richest of books, which excels every other,
The family Bible that lay on the stand

The Bible, that volume of God's inspiration.
At morning and evening could yield us delight,
The prayers of our father, a sweet invocation.
For mercy by day and for safety by night.
Oh, hymns of thanksgiving, harmonious sweetness,
As warmed by the hearts of the family band,
Hath raised us from earth to that rapturous dwelling
Described in the Bible that lay on the stand.

Ye scenes of enjoyment, long have we been parted,
My hope almost gone and my parents no more,
In sorrow and sadness I live broken-hearted,
And wander alone on a far-distant shore.
Oh, why should I doubt in a Savior's protection
Forgetful of gifts from His bountiful hand.
Oh, let me with patience receive his correction,
And think of the Bible that lay on the stand.

Though age and misfortune press hard on my feelings,
I'll flee to the Bible and trust in the Lord
Though darkness should cover His merciful dealings,
My soul is still cheered by His heavenly word.
As I grow from things earthly my soul is removing,
I shall soon be in glory with heaven's bright band,
And in rapture of joy be forever adoring
The God of the Bible that lay on the stand—
The old fashioned Bible, the dear, blessed Bible,
The family Bible that lay on the stand

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Andrew's mission, South Wayne avenue.—Sunday school, 3 p. m.

Prairie Grove Chapel—Sabbath school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 3 p. m.

The usual Sunday services will be held at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow, 8 a. m, 10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

R. R. Dept. Y. M. C. A.—Bible study at 2:15 p. m. Dr. Wm. M. Enslen will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m. Good music.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and Lewis streets.—A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m. and Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets.—Rev. Geo. E. Davies, pastor. Morning services, 10:30 a. m. Subject of sermon, "Home Power." Sabbath school, 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following. Gospel services at 7:30 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church—The pastor, J. M. Bogge, will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E, 6:45 p m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sermon, 10:30 a. m.; pastor's lecture and Sunday school, 3 p. m.; teachers' class, 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 4:15 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor—Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; subject at 10:45 a. m., "A National Menace." At 7:30 p. m, "Christian Loyalty." The Emerson quartet will sing.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Cass and Fourth streets, Edmund F. Albertson, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth league devotional service, 6:30 p m.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, at 10:30 a. m, by J. Trythall; class meeting, 11:45; Junior league, 2:30 p. m., Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; preaching by N. W. Bloom, 7:30 p. m. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Paul Before Felix." At 7:30 p. m. he will give a discourse illustrated by the stereoptican on "Abraham, the Father of the Faithful." This discourse will be preceded with a prelude on "Japanese Scenery." Sunday school 12 a. m.; Sr. C. E, 6:30 p. m.; Westminster Mission school, 2:30 p m.

Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. H. W. Bennett, D. D., pastor —All services as usual. At the 10:30 a m. service the topic will be "Studies in the Book of Revelations of the Seven Churches." In the evening an altar and evangelistic service. Good music and special singing by the Linden quartet. Our Methodist Paper will be distributed at all the services.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m; morning service at 10:30, subject, "The Story of the Would-be Disciples." In the evening, the King's Daughters will have charge of the service. Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.; Catechetical instruction Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Berry Street M. E. Church, corner Harrison street. C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30, F. A. Reichelderfer, superintendent. Preaching, 10:30. Subject, "Faith the Key to a Successful Life." General class, 11:45; Epworth League devotional service, 6:30; Miss Eliza Goodes, leader. Preaching, 7:30. Subject, "A Withdrawing Shoulder." There will be special music at each service by our large chorus choir, with orchestral accompaniment.

Evangelist Victor W. Dorris will preach at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow morning and evening. His subjects will be "The History of the Early Church" and "The Resurrection."

"The Young Men and Young Women in the Church," topic at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow evening. Morning service at 10:45; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting at 7 p. m. Allan K. Zartman, pastor.

"The Gradual Growth of the Bible," will be the theme of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie, in Plymouth Congregational church, Sunday evening. Praise service precedes the sermon. Morning sermon, "A Kingdom of Priests," at 10:45. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:45.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Preaching services tomorrow morning and evening. Morning subject, "Stones to be Rolled Away;" evening, "The Great Mission of the Christ, the Son of God." The revival services will commence Sunday evening. A large chorus of voices has been organized to take charge of the singing. John J. Higgs will sing a solo every evening.

It is expected that tomorrow will be a great day at the St. Paul M. E. church. The revival now in progress is increasing in interest and will continue for several weeks. Class meeting at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30. Subject, "The Fullness of Assurance." Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth League meeting at 6:30 and at 7:30 a grand revival service will be held and Rev. M C Cooper will be assisted by E A K. Hackett, E F. Yarnelle and J. W. Cromwell. Reception of members at both morning and evening services.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street. Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren, Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English)

St. Paul's. on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. T. J. C. Stellhorn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. J. R. Quinlan, Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. Frederick Dandurand. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jeffrson streets The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustav Bottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's, (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. Edward Koenig and Rev. Joseph Bilstein, pastors. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

The New Haven News announces the following interesting information: "August Grotrain is prominently mentioned as the successor of County Commissioner Stellhorn, whose term expires in December. Owing to the death of Commissioner-elect Orff, the vacancy will be filled by appointment as soon as the term of the present incumbent expires. August formerly resided south of town and his many friends here would be pleased to see him appointed. There has not been a better man mentioned for the office."

Last chance for the 50c Rome City excursion will be Sunday, Oct. 31st, train leaving at 6:30 a. m. 28t3

"77"

FOR

COLDS

One dose

of "77" taken at the beginning of a Cold is worth half a dozen afterwards.

When you feel the first chill or shiver, or your throat feels scrapey, is the easy time to cure a Cold or check the Grip.

This is why so many people keep a vial of "77" handy; in the pocket, on the office desk, or in the home.

If you forget your bottle, you will be safe in asking your friend for a dose; it will be considered a compliment.

"77" is everywhere.

Neglected Colds take longer, but are always "broken up" by "77."

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of Price 25cts or $1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

WATCHFUL CARE.

There is a sanctity about expectant motherhood that all the world reverences. The sacred mothers of Biblical times received Divine guidance during the season of their trials, and in modern days the encouragement of sympathy and the wisdom of science combine to lessen the pains and dangers of maternity. Civilization has rendered the female physique less elastic than nature requires, and the invariable agonies and frequent ruptures, incident to childbirth, endangering the lives of both mother and infant, are the result. Such difficulties cannot be overcome by internal medicines. Direct action is required upon the parts involved. This can only be secured by the application of a penetrating liniment to the cords and muscles subjected to severest strain. Such a liniment is "Mother's Friend," made by the Bradfield Regulator Company, the noted specialists in the manufacture of remedies for women.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

NEVER FAILS.

JOHN G. POLHILL, a leading druggist of Macon, Ga., writes:

I have sold a quantity of "Mother's Friend," and have never known an instance where it failed to produce the good results claimed for it. I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, she obtained a bottle of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists or sent by express on receipt of one dollar. Write for booklet, "Before Baby is Born," free to any woman on application.

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BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, ECZEMA, and blood poison of every nature.

KIDNEY AND URINARY, weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

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Without Wasting Words

Or time in flamboyant expressions. We'll come right down hard in a matter of fact, sort of way and say,

It's Cheap,

$1.99

For this handsome Upholstered Rocker. Commencing

MONDAY MORNING,

at 8 o'clock, we will sell this Rocker for

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SAUCE FOR THE TURKEY

A Million Bushels of Cranberries Now Being Harvested.

LIVELY TIMES ON CAPE COD.

The Rapid Growth of Cranberry Culture. How the Fruit Has Been Introduced In Faraway Markets—Some Details of the Business.

Ho, for the bird and the berry! The Rhode Island turkeys are being fattened and the Cape Cod folks are picking cranberries. I haven't heard the latest turkey statistics, but we are assured that the cranberry yield is a big one. So let Thanksgiving come along, for at least one essential of the "trimmings" thereof is assured.

Just now the picking of the piquant, scarlet berries of the bog is at its height. It will not do to leave the fruit on the vines much after the last of October, and besides the berries must be distributed to distant markets in good time for the great fall holiday. Perhaps you do not realize what an appetite we have for cranberries. Well, we raise over 1,000,000 bushels each year and consume most of them ourselves. If the whole yield should be made into pies, there would be a pie apiece for every inhabitant of the Union and a few millions to distribute among our Canadian neighbors.

Cranberry culture is one of those industries which has had a phenomenal growth within the last decade or so. There was a time when only New Englanders appreciated cranberries, and they got their liking for them from the pilgrim fathers, who in turn learned from the Indians that the little red swamp berries which ripened late were "goode to eat as well as fair to see."

It was not until about 1835 that any attention was given to the cultivation of cranberries. Before that they were gathered from the vines which grew wild in many places along the Atlantic coast. The New Englanders found such a big demand for the few berries which were gathered in this haphazard manner that they began their systematic cultivation. A few years later the shore dwellers in southern New Jersey learned of this bit of Yankee enterprise and began to imitate it. Later still a wanderer from New England tried the experiment in Wisconsin, where he planted some cranberry vines in a sandy marsh along the lake shore. He was successful, and many others tried it.

Along in the sixties the New England and New Jersey farmers recognized that the cranberry crop was a most profitable

AT WORK ON A CAPE COD BOG.

one, and when cranberries reached $50 a barrel there was a stampede. In New Jersey especially the craze for planting cranberry bogs raged fiercely. Swamp land which had been considered practically worthless grew in value quicker than corner lots in a western boom town. Inland farmers sold out their fertile acres at a sacrifice and moved to the coast, where they invested the savings of years. They knew that an acre of good bog land would yield from 50 to 100 bushels, and with the prevailing high prices for cranberries it was easy enough to figure out how a big fortune could easily and surely be made. Land that could have been bought for $5 an acre before the craze set in was sold as high as $1,000 an acre and at all sorts of prices below that figure.

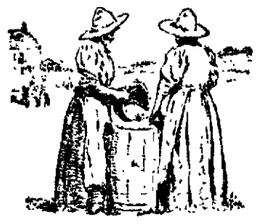
The result was that in a few years, when many big bogs had been brought to the bearing point and after an unusually large yield had been gathered, there was a glut of cranberries. Prices went as low as $2 a bushel, which did not much more than pay for the picking, packing and shipping. Next season thousands of bushels of cranberries were allowed to rot on the vines.

Then the cranberry growers got together and formed a national alliance. They decided that radical measures must be taken or else the fortunes which they had put into bogs would be sunk there beyond all recovery. With Yankee shrewdness they concluded that the first thing to be done was to broaden their market. At that time the people of the middle and western states—the majority of them, at least—knew not of the cranberry. The growers undertook the introduction of the fruit in these sections in a businesslike manner. They raised a big fund and sent agents all through the west. In Chicago hundreds of bushels of cranberries were cooked and given away. Similar methods were followed in other large cities.

The method proved to be successful. Slowly the demand increased until the market recovered. Cranberries have never sold for $50 a barrel since, but they have seldom if ever dropped as low as $2. Still the danger of a glutted market had not been entirely removed, and along in 1892 a systematic effort was made to introduce cranberries to the English. A wide awake propagandist from New Jersey opened the campaign in Liverpool by supplying the leading hotels and restaurants with the new American delicacy and teaching the chefs how to cook the berries. It was not long before the restaurants hung out signs reading, "American cranberries served today." Other cities in the United Kingdom were visited with like results. Cranberry literature, giving carefully prepared receipts for cooking the berries in a variety of ways, was distributed broadcast and dealers were supplied with bags on which were printed directions for using cranberries.

To this energetic attack the British public yielded, and now there is a steadily increasing demand for American cranberries in Great Britain. Similar methods are now being followed in Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and the cranberry growers look forward to the time when half the world will turn to them for sauce.

In preparing a cranberry bog for cultivation swamp land along a salt creek is selected. The black top soil is re-



EMPTYING THEIR PAILS.

moved and clean sand spread over the surface to the depth of six inches or more. The vines are planted in the sand. It is necessary that the bog should be submerged several times a year, so dams and sluice gates sometimes have to be built. Unlike other fruit vines, the cranberry needs no fertilization, and once properly started a bog requires little care.

The picking begins late in August and sometimes continues into November. Down on Cape Cod the cranberry season is the liveliest part of the year. From the villages and farms all through Barnstable county the boys and girls flock to the bogs and work all through the golden September and October days harvesting the crop. Whole families grasp the opportunity to make a few extra dollars. Jimmy hopes to get a bicycle out of the season's work, his big sister expects to pick a new dress off the vines, while pa and ma mean to earn enough to pay the expenses of a holiday trip to Boston, where they will visit Brother John and his folks.

But there are hundreds of acres of cranberry bogs and not a great many folks on Cape Cod, so the natives cannot do all the work. Some of the big growers bring French Canadians from the mill towns, others hire Portuguese from New Haven, and not a few Micmac Indians swell the ranks of the pickers.

The bogs are divided off into sections by lines tied to stakes. These sections are called alleys, and from two to three pickers are assigned to an alley. This is so that the pickers may have a definite territory to work in and thus pick the vines clean. It is back breaking work for a beginner and hard on the fingers. As the vines lie almost flat on the ground the pickers must get down on their hands and knees, and in this position they work for hours at a time. The wages paid pickers vary with the size of the crop and the number of pickers available, but the average is about 50 cents a bushel. At this scale pickers can make from $1 to $2 a day, and some expert pickers can make even more. At this time of the year the marshes are fairly dry, and it is pleasant to be out on the bogs.

On the Jersey bogs down around Toms River a great many Italians and tramps are employed during the picking season as well as hundreds of natives of the "pine belt." The Italians live in barns or build for themselves picturesque shanties of brush. The New Jersey bogs are much larger and there are more of them than on Cape Cod, consequently more cranberries are raised there. How is it, then, you are probably wondering, that you never see any but Cape Cod cranberries advertised for sale? That is one of the tricks of the trade.

The Cape Cod cranberries grow on vines which have comparatively few leaves and when ripe are a rich, dark red. The New Jersey bogs are richer and the cranberry vines there have a much heavier foliage, so that the sun does not get a chance to color the fruit, but the New England product will not

A JERSEY PICKER.

keep so long as will the Jersey berries, and the growers of the latter, although they cannot get the high prices paid for the Massachusetts variety, have a longer selling season. They have learned, too, to ripen their fruit by spreading it in the sun after picking and, through the courtesy of the conscienceless middleman, market their berries as the genuine Cape Cod article.

So the cranberries which you carry home with your Thanksgiving turkey, although the retailer has assured you that they are "right from the Cape," may have been grown on the New Jersey coast or along the shores of Lake Michigan, but they will probably taste just as well as if they came from the heart of Yankeedom.

SEWELL FORD.

A Hypothesis.

Wealthy Girl—Colonel de Biff acts so like proposing when we are alone I verily believe he is in love

Other Girl—Perhaps he is in debt.—Detroit Journal.

It Sounded Strange.

The Customer—I think I'll take some calves' brains today

The Waiter—Sorry, sir, but I haven't any brains today, sir.—Yonkers Statesman.

Wonder of the Age.

Farmer Hayrick—I see yere whar a man's eloped with his typewriter.

His Wife—Lands suz! What will machinery do next?—New York Journal.

The Man and the Office.

Who's fitted for a public place,
However much we rue it,
We must confess that this is true,
He seldom fits to it.
—Detroit News.

Her Feet.

"I don't see why you ride a wheel,"
He said. "Pray tell me why you do."
"The truth," she said, "I won't conceal—
I have two worthy ends in view."
—Chicago Times-Herald.

QUEEN OF THE DUTCH

WILHELMINA SOON TO ASSUME THE THRONE.

Next Year Emma's Regency Will End. Some Anecdotes That Show the Character of the Girl Queen—To Choose a Husband For Herself.

This is the last year of the regency in Holland. When next the parliament of the Netherlands is opened at The Hague, it will not be by the German Emma, the queen regent, but by Wilhelmina, no longer koningmmet, "the little queen," for on Aug. 31, 1898, she will attain her majority and be formally crowned queen of the Netherlands.

Wilhelmina is now in her eighteenth year and is consequently just entering womanhood. For seven years she has been known as "the girl queen." Now she is soon be become a real queen. The Dutch look forward to the time when she shall assume the scepter of authority with genuine pleasure, for although they have come to like the queen mother better than they did at first they can never quite forget that she is of German birth, and if there is one thing which the Hollanders value more than another it is their independence of Germany.

Wilhelmina is the daughter of William III of the Netherlands, who died in 1890. He was a royal old rogue, who led a most disgraceful life up to the time he was 62, when he married Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The girlhood of the little queen has been passed in one of the other of the seven palaces which belong to the throne of the Netherlands. It has not been the happy, careless childhood which most girls know, for the little Dutch maiden has had to study hard to fit herself to be a queen. Up to the time she was 7 or 8 years of age she had a French governess, but since then her education has been in charge of Miss Winter, an English governess.

No one probably, unless it be the queen regent, knows what a firm will of her own or what a proud spirit has this young woman better than Miss Winter. On one occasion when the governess tried to punish her by making her royal pupil draw a map of Europe the little queen handed in a sketch in which there was an exaggerated Hol-

FROM WILHELMINA'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

land, while the British isles were represented by mere dots in a white waste labeled "Atlantic ocean."

On another occasion, when she was not more than 10 years old, Wilhelmina knocked at the door of her mother's room.

"Who is it?" asked the queen regent.

"The queen of the Netherlands," was the imperious reply.

There was no response, and after awhile Wilhelmina knocked again. This time, in answer to the same question, she replied, "It is your daughter." Then the door opened.

"You see, my dear," said the mother in gentle rebuke, "I am not always prepared to receive the queen, but to my daughter my door is never closed."

Although naturally democratic and republican in their instincts the Hollanders are intensely loyal to their young queen. Much of this loyalty is due to the wisdom of the queen regent, who has had the good sense to keep herself well in the background and to lose no occasion to keep her daughter before the public eye. So for several years the little miss has gone about her tiny kingdom, laying cornerstones, christening ships and taking part in public banquets. Laying cornerstones the little queen never did like, but of public banquets she is very fond. An anecdote is told concerning the visit of the German emperor to The Hague in 1893. Little Wilhelmina wished to sit up late and hear the speeches at the big banquet, but the queen regent would not hear of it and insisted that she go to bed at the usual hour. Then the doughty spirit of William of Orange flashed out. The child queen stamped her foot and, with flashing eyes, said, "I will go on the balcony and tell the Dutch people how you abuse their queen." Of course she did nothing of the kind and the next day asked her mother's pardon.

From a frail, delicate girl Wilhelmina has grown to be almost as plump and strong as the average Dutch maiden of her age. As a result of her careful education she is now quite a linguist and is well equipped in other ways to assume the reins of government. Although there have been rumors of her betrothal to various European princes ever since she was a little girl of 8, the important question of who she will marry has not yet been settled, and when it is the decision will be made by Wilhelmina herself.

S. C. SCHENCK.

The First Cannon.

Cannon were first used by the Moors at Algeciras, Spain, in 1343.

Not a Paradise.

Westerner—Goin ter settle here, are ye?

Tenderfoot—Yes, I have come here to stay and have already bought a home. I was attracted to this place by an item in a newspaper which said there had not been a lawsuit in your country for ten years.

Westerner—Waal, there ain't. Ye see there ain't no use goin ter law w'en winchesters is as cheap as they air now.—New York Weekly.

Dickie's Plans.

"Has your clever little boy expressed any ambitions concerning his mature years?"

"Oh, yes. He says that when he grows up he intends to be a gambler, and he is going to marry Mrs. Widdleton's redheaded cook."—Brooklyn Life.

PROPHET OF PROSPERITY.

C. Wood Davis Foresaw the Rise In Wheat.

Less than a year ago the newspapers of the western states were referring derisively to C. Wood Davis of Kansas as "the prophet of $2 wheat." Today he is hailed as a true prophet and is regarded even in his own home as a shrewd and able statistician. Mr. Davis did not prophesy $2 wheat. He did predict that the price of wheat would go up, basing his prophecy on actual figures and reports. He argued that if

C. WOOD DAVIS.

the bread eating population increased more rapidly than the bread producing area wheat must go up, and it did.

Mr. Davis is a Kansas pioneer. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., and comes of good old Puritan stock. He went to Kansas in 1863 in company with his friend, General Fremont, and was prominently connected with the development of the state. He sank the first salt well in Kansas, arranged the first passenger and freight tariff on the first railroad to cross the state and built the first house south of the Arkansas river in Kansas, in which he now lives and near which has grown up the city of Wichita.

Years ago he found himself unable to decide intelligently whether he should continue farming or go into some other business. Instead of jumping at a conclusion he began to study the question in a systematic manner. He collected figures and statistics from reports of consuls, governments and ministers all over the world. Then he figured out the ratio between the supply and the demand for wheat and decided to stick to the plow. It was not long before he was admirably equipped to discuss this important problem and he began contributing articles to the most prominent publications of this country and England. This brought international fame and popularity at home. To the Farmers' Alliance movement he became a prophet of prosperity. He was urged to run for office and to become a political leader, but he declined and has kept on with his figuring and farming.

HE'S A GOOD INDIAN.

Minook Discovered the Gold Diggings That Bear His Name.

Minook, the Indian who discovered the new Alaska gold diggings which have been named after him, is one of the most intelligent and popular natives on the Yukon. He has been traveling around the gold district and working for prospectors for 16 years and knows as much about gold hunting as any white man and a whole lot more than most of those who are there.

The ordinary Siwash is far from brilliant, but Minook is not ordinary. He likes white men and tries to do as they do. This leads him to drink whisky and use English oaths with an ease and finesse which are startlingly civilized. The miners in return hold him in high esteem, and he is one of the few Indians permitted to hold claims.

Several years ago the Kloudike Indians murdered a white man, and the enraged miners seized a little steamer and went up the Koykuk river after the murderer. Minook headed the hunt,

MINOOK.

made the Indians give up the guilty man and took a prominent part in the subsequent lynching. Since then he has enjoyed the confidence of the miners. He lives in a comfortable cabin on one of the creeks in the new diggings and chums with the recorder of mining claims. He is not a thoroughbred, being half Russian.

It was four years ago that Minook discovered gold on a creek which has since been called Little Minook. Not more than 3,000 feet from its mouth he found dirt which yielded 10 cents to the pan. He did not stay to work it himself, but went out to tell the white men about the "little kreek with gold in 'em." It was a long time before he could persuade any one to prospect in the district, but at last Dan Carolan went in with him, and they have been taking out lots of dust since. Then the news spread to Dawson City and caused the first stampede out of the Klondike district.

From a Biker's View.

Charlie Mariner (describing a canoe race)—The course was awfully choppy, and after standing for awhile on the starboard tack I went over on to the port tack—

Miss Tandem (interrupting)—Oh, how badly you must have been panctured!—E. K. & Co.'s Monthly.

J. BULL'S VIGILANCE.

ESTABLISHES A SENTINEL AT THE GATEWAY TO THE PACIFIC.

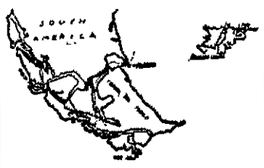
Takes Forcible Possession of the Falkland Islands and Plants a Naval Station There—Argentina Protests In Vain. Uncle Sam's Part In the Matter.

England is about to build a fortress and establish a naval station on the Falklands. These islands lie a little to the northeast of Cape Horn and are just on the edge of the track of the rich traffic which finds its way around the most southerly point of South America. England has in this part of the world no colonies which need the protecting presence of warships. John Bull realizes, however, the growing importance of the trade with the Argentine Republic and Chile, and he has concluded that in this far off spot it would be a good idea to have a sentinel to keep watch over this commercial gateway.

In time of peace a sentry paces serenely up and down his narrow beat, casting only a careless eye on those who go and come. When the drums beat for war, his conduct is different. He presents his compliments to the passerby on the end of a fixed bayonet and wants to know who goes there and why. This is the kind of a warder England has placed at the gateway to the Pacific.

It is by right of might alone that Great Britain holds the Falklands today. They were originally the property of Spain, and in 1770 the Spanish drove out some English settlers who had located on one of the islands. Then for many years the islands were abandoned until in 1820 the Buenos Ayres government sent a colony to reoccupy the islands. The Argentines might have been there yet had they not confiscated several Yankee whalers. Uncle Sam resented this by sending a Yankee warship down there and driving them back to the mainland. This left the islands again unoccupied, and England seized the opportunity to plant a colony there. The Argentine Republic has frequently protested against this seizure and makes a demand every once in awhile that the islands shall be surrendered. With the calm contempt of the big bully for the little boy England has paid no attention to these demands and now proceeds to make use of the group in her own peculiar way.

There are over 200 islands in the group, but only two of them, which are separated only by a narrow channel, are large enough to be of any impor-



MAP SHOWING THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

tance. The rest are mere dots on the map. The principal islands comprise an area of about 5,000 square miles and are sparsely inhabited. The principal settlement is on East Falkland, and the town is called Port Stanley. It is there that the fortress is being built. There is a fine harbor in which a big fleet of warships could ride in safety, and not far away, on the mainland, is Punta Arenas where the Chileans sell coal to all comers. Modern fortifications in which will be mounted high power modern guns will be constructed, and a drydock for making repairs to warships will be part of the equipment of the station. After it is completed it will be a southern Gibraltar and will be made the headquarters of England's south Atlantic fleet.

The importance of this station can be estimated when it is understood that the heights above Port Stanley command not only the entrance to the strait of Magellan, through which the steamers of no less than five regular lines ply, but the track of the sailing ships which pass to the eastward as they go back and forth around Cape Horn. Shipping and cargoes to the value of $1,000,000 pass the Falklands every day in the year. This great stream of commerce England, from her purloined and strongly fortified islands, could stop at any time.

The principal industry of the islands is sheep raising, and although there are only about 1,000 inhabitants on the islands it is estimated that they own 750,000 sheep. In 1894 they exported 3,800,000 pounds of wool besides sheepskins worth more than $80,000. The governor, Sir Roger Tuckary, draws a salary of $6,000 a year and has a lot of fees besides. His residence is at Port Stanley, where there are two hotels, several churches and a large number of saloons.

In spite of the fact that these islands are located in such an out of the way corner of the world there is no room there for newcomers. About every acre of land fit for grazing—and there is none that is good for anything else—is occupied by English colonists, who hold it under lease from the English government. Several of the islands are held by men who live in Robinson Crusoe fashion, while a number of the islands are occupied by one family each. Communication with the settlements is accomplished by means of boats and all travel over the islands is on horseback. There is not a wheeled vehicle in the Falklands outside of Port Stanley, there being no roads. The climate is rigorous but healthful.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

How Thistles Got There.

No thistles grew in Australia till a Scotchman planted some seed out of love for his old country. It was a very natural but foolish deed, for now the thistle has multiplied into millions and gives a great deal of trouble.

Getting It Right.

"See here," said the smart man to the hotel proprietor, "I've just had an argument with my friend here on a matter of terms, and I want you to decide."

"Fire away," said the proprietor.

"Well, I told my friend I was coming down here to the office to pay my bill—my bill, you understand? Was that right?"

"Of course. What did he contend?"

"He said I should have said your bill. How about it?"

"Well, yes, it certainly is my bill. That seems to be correct."

"But you said just now my bill was right."

"Oh, well, it's both. It's your bill, and it's my bill."

"That sorter makes it our bill, doesn't it?"

"Yes," assented the proprietor, anxious to get rid of the man. "That's what it is—our bill."

"Well, that decision suits me to a T. Just you make out my half of it, and I'll pay you right away. There's nothing like getting things straight."—George H. Westley in New York Sunday World.

RESCUED MISS CISNEROS.

Karl Decker Is the Newspaper Hero of the Hour.

In the person of Mr. Karl Decker, who rescued Evangelina Cisneros from a Cuban prison, the reporter reaches his apotheosis. Incidentally the public gets an insight into the possibilities of the newer journalism. It is not that beyond the everyday reporters who write the news, beyond the correspondents who comment on the news, there is the commissioner whose function it is to create news.

Mr. Decker is a commissioner—a commissioner of rescue, if you please. He was sent to Cuba not to write about the progress of the struggle for independence, but to get a young woman out of prison. Meanwhile the New

KARL DECKER.

York newspaper which he represented whooped things up on the outside in its own peculiar style. This was done so skillfully that an immense amount of public interest in the case and a great deal of sympathy for the incarcerated Cuban girl were excited. Thousands of women signed "mon-ster petitions," and prominent people all over the world, including such men as Gladstone and Pope Leo, were persuaded to write letters asking for the release of Miss Cisneros. When things are redhot, Mr. Decker, who in the meantime had been carefully laying his plans in Havana, steps in and rescues the young woman, sends her to the United States and then escapes himself under the very noses of Weyler's outwitted guards.

Mr. Decker has all the physical requirements of a hero and is fully fitted to play Prince Charming on any stage, even that of real life. He is a strapping young athlete who was born in Washington 29 years ago and has since attained a height of 6 feet besides some 200 pounds of muscular avoirdupois and a long, blond mustache. He did his first newspaper work on the Washington Post when he was 18. Later he went to work in the Washington bureau of the Baltimore American and retained that post for six years. In August, 1896, he joined the Washington staff of the New York Journal, and on two former occasions was sent to Cuba for that paper. Just now he is being lionized, and his address is Easy street.

THE CRISP MONUMENT.

A Simple Shaft Marks the Last Resting Place of the Late Speaker.

A simple and not expensive shaft marks the grave of the late Charles F. Crisp, who was one of the leading statesmen of the new south. The monument is the first one erected to the memory of the ex-speaker and stands in the family plot in the Oak Grove cemetery at Americus, Ga., of which city Mr. Crisp was an honored citizen for nearly a score of years.

It was not erected, however, by the public—perhaps it is too soon for such a movement to be started—but by the Crisp family. The shaft is of Italian marble, artistically but not elaborately carved. One of the panels bears the inscription, "Husband and Father;" on another are the words, "Charles Frederick Crisp, born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1845; died in Atlanta Oct. 23, 1896." On the north side is inscribed the following, "Speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses."

THE CRISP MONUMENT.

Although the erection of the monument was purely a private affair and the ceremony of placing the stone in position was conducted without any formal exercises, yet hundreds of people were on hand and watched the unveiling of the stone with uncovered heads, which was a striking tribute to the personal popularity of the ex-speaker. Mr. Crisp was not only a political leader, but he was a man of whose mental superiority, sound judgment and other good qualities the people of Georgia were proud, and although this is the first monument to his memory it may not be the only one.

THE ASTORIA HOTEL.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOSTELRY IN THE WORLD.

New York Is Very Proud of the New Annex to the Waldorf, Which Completely Overshadows the Original Hotel In Size and Magnificence.

If all the royal folk of Europe accompanied by their suites and their costumes and their servants, should arrive at New York in a bunch, they could all be accommodated in the new Waldorf-Astoria hotel which has just been completed and they would be surrounded with as much luxury and magnificence—more in some cases—as they are accustomed to in their own palaces. The Waldorf-Astoria is, in fact, the largest and finest hotel in the world. These are superlatives, I know, but this monster caravansary is superlative in every respect. It is a $5,000,000 hotel built by millionaires for the use of millionaires.

When William Waldorf Astor built the Waldorf hotel on the site of the old Astor homestead, northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street, New Yorkers marveled at its magnificence and predicted that it would be a gorgeous failure. They did not believe that enough wealthy people could be found who could and would pay the gilt edged prices which must be charged to make the investment pay. But they were mistaken. In spite of the $15, $20 and $25 a day prices the Waldorf has been crowded from the day of its opening. Two years ago John Jacob Astor decided to go into the hotel business himself. He made an agreement with his cousin, William Waldorf, and the result of that combination was the erection of the stupendous new edifice and the amalgamation of the two buildings into one monster hotel.

The addition has not been made by any clumsy bridge work. The old and the new have been grafted together with such architectural cunning that no break can be detected. Floor has been fitted to floor, story to story, window to window and roof to roof. Only the hyphenated name remains to tell the tale of consolidation. Now the structure extends along Fifth avenue for a whole block and west along Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets for half a block. Back of the hotel enough houses have been torn down to allow the cutting through of a new street parallel with Fifth avenue, so that the hotel really stands in a block of its own and has an open space on four sides.

The proportions of this colossal hotel are somewhat surprising. It is larger than half a dozen of the older and more famous hostelries of the city made into one. There are 18 stories above ground and four below the sidewalk. Its foundations are laid on the solid rock backbone of Manhattan Island, 60 feet below the street level, and the ornate finials on its corner minarets are 240 feet above the curb. In the Hall of Manufactures at the World's fair, one of the greatest buildings ever erected, 6,000 tons of steel were used. Into the construction of the Waldorf-Astoria no less than 10,000 tons of the same material enter. The steel merely supplies the skeleton on which the brick and stone and terra cotta are laid like the flesh on a man's bones. The roof of the hotel is nearly on a level with the weather vane on the Trinity church spire and is 20 feet higher than the top of Bunker Hill monument.

The estimated weight of the hotel is 49,000,000 pounds, which presses down on the rock foundation at the ratio of 250 pounds to the square foot. In the walls are 27,000,000 bricks, and the copper trimmings on the roof weigh 50 tons alone. The total number of rooms in the hotel is 1,500, and of these 1,184 are for the use of guests. In the Astoria are laid nearly 284 miles of electric wire for lighting and call bell service. It has been only a little over 18 months since work on this monster building was begun, but at one time no less than 1,500 men were at work on it.

It is not from an outside view, however, that you are able to grasp the greatness of the building as a whole, because its proportions are so symmetrical. But when you step inside and glance down corridors 300 feet long into rooms 100 feet square and up to ceilings 40 feet high, you begin to realize that you are in a building that warrants the use of the superlative.

The interior arrangement is on a grand yet simple scale. In the stories below the main floor are located the mechanical departments of the hotel. Below stairs are 30 engines which burn more coal every day than a big ocean liner when she is speeding against time. They require a force of 60 men to keep them going. On two of the stories under the sidewalk is located the largest isolated electric light plant in existence and there is generated a current which keeps 20,000 electric lights glowing.

On the main floors are the offices, cafe, main dining room and other rooms for public use. There are 12 entrances to the hotel, the main one being on the Thirty-fourth street front. This arrangement changes the main entrance of the Waldorf into a sort of back door. The foyer of the main office, however, opens on Astor court, which is the name given to the private street which has been cut through along the rear of the hotel. This foyer has a lofty ceiling of cathedral glass and is one of the most imposing rooms in the hotel. Through the heart of the building runs a splendid corridor from Fifth avenue to Astor court, while another one from street to street crosses it at right angles. The windows of the main dining room look out on Fifth avenue, and those of the 100 foot cafe open on Thirty-fourth street.

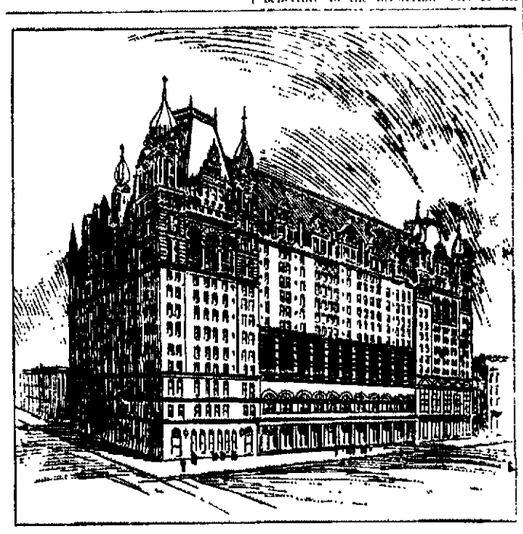
On the second floor are three ballrooms and a number of private dining rooms. From the third to the seventeenth floor are the private apartments arranged in suites which average six rooms to the suite. Those along the Fifth avenue front are the largest and most expensive. They will be let by the month or year to people of big incomes. Each story of the building is a complete hotel in itself, with two women floor clerks and a force of bellboys.

Perhaps the most novel features of the hotel are the top story and the roof. The roof has a long its western side a vast sun parlor or winter garden, glass inclosed, furnished with rattan furniture and bowered with tropical plants. On the roof is a great promenade, and in summer it will be used as a roof garden.

Last and most wonderful of all is the great ballroom on the second floor. I am not going to try to describe it in paragraphs as long as this, for it is the most elaborate ballroom which has been constructed in modern times. It is remarkable because it is 100 feet square and 40 feet from floor to ceiling while not a post or a pillar breaks the polished stretch of its 10,000 square feet of dancing surface. When you consider that above that arched and beautifully decorated ceiling towers 15 massive stories weighing thousands of tons, you can imagine with what skill it has been constructed.

As for the decorations throughout the hotel, they are natural of artistic achievement. The most famous American mural decorators, the most skillful wood and stone carvers, the most cunning workers in marble, brass, iron and glass have been employed, and costly materials have been brought from the four corners of the earth. The whole makes a gorgeous combination, which puts the ordinary spectator who, like myself, is unused to living surrounded by so much magnificence to fairly hold his breath and wonder whether it can be merely a hotel which he is walking through or a fairy palace.

S. R. MACDONALD.



NEW ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK.

A DIFFICULT ASSIGNMENT.

An English Journalist Had a Hard Time Writing Up the Capital of Tibet.

Henry Savage Landor, grandson of Walter Savage Landor and himself an artist, traveler and writer of some fame, has fallen a victim in the service of new journalism of a British brand. Last March he was commissioned by Mr. Harmsworth, proprietor of the sensational London Mail, to visit Sloass, the capital of Tibet, and "write up" the sacred city. In spite of the fact that the land of Tibet is well known to be forbidden ground to all strangers and that the man who attempts to penetrate to the mysterious city of the gods takes his life in his hands, Mr. Landor undertook the task. His reception will hardly encourage further attempts.

Although he entered Tibet in the disguise of a Chinese pilgrim, he was detected and promptly sentenced to death. It was only his good fortune that the grand llama changed the verdict to torture on what is known as "the stretching log." Mr. Landor was burned with hot irons, kept in chains for eight days and stretched for hours on a rack which severely injured his limbs and spine. Then he was hustled over the Indian border and advised to stay where he belonged.

HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.

This is probably the roughest experience which Mr. Landor has ever undergone in any of his numerous wanderings in foreign countries, although he has made exploring tours in other parts of Asia and in Africa, South America and Australia. He has written and illustrated several interesting books of travels, but now he has materials for a volume which ought to eclipse all his former descriptions of exciting events.

Facts About Faces.

The two sides of a face are never alike. In two cases out of five the eyes are out of line; one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten, and the right ear is generally higher than the left.

Asking Too Much.

Harold—And now, darling, tell me what your father said when you told him we were engaged.

Sibyl—Oh, Harold, don't ask me to repeat his language.—Punch.

In Chicago.

"They say that a man changes completely every seven years."

"I don't know about complete changes, but the fellow next door to me has changed his better half twice in that time."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW HAITIAN MINISTER.

M. Leger Is the Only Colored Diplomat at Washington.

The only colored diplomat in Washington is M. Jacques Nicolas Leger, the newly arrived minister from Haiti. M. Leger is a fine looking man of 38. His complexion is comparatively light for his race. He has straight, black hair and wears a Parisian mustache. He dresses neatly, has refined and cultivated manners, and his whole bearing is that of a gentleman of education and high intelligence. He has not yet mastered English, but speaks his native tongue, French, with much eloquence and fluency.

M. Leger comes from one of the oldest and proudest families on the island, his ancestors having been the freedom loving negro patriots who fought for their own independence and established a free government in Haiti during the early part of this century. He is a direct descendant of Colonel Leger of the patriot army. His father is at present a senator in the Haitian congress, and many of his relatives are men of prominence and distinction.

M. Leger was educated in Paris, where he studied law while acting as attache to the Haitian legation. Several years ago he returned to his native land and began the practice of law in Port au Prince, the capital. He rose rapidly and was elected chief of the barristers of that city, an unusual distinction for a man of his years.

This is M. Leger's first visit to this country, and he is delighted with it, especially Washington. He has established his legation on Rhode Island avenue in a modern house which is tastefully fur-

JACQUES NICOLAS LEGER.

nished. It is in a fashionable section of the city, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Hatch, the minister from Hawaii.

The wife of the new minister is a tall, handsome woman, who is several years younger than her husband. She is the granddaughter of one of the early patriot presidents of Haiti, M. Geffraurd, who was the chief executive of the country during the turbulent times subsequent to the birth of the new republic. Mme. Leger is of the same coffee colored tint as her husband, and wears her straight, black hair combed back over a high, intellectual brow. She was brought up in the strict French school, but greatly admires the freedom and independence of American women. She is the mother of two pretty little boys, who have been put at school in Washington.

Haiti is a lively little republic, and besides having a representative at Washington maintains legations at Paris, Berlin, London, Madrid and Santo Domingo. M. Leger, however, is the first minister Haiti has sent to this country for several years.

THE NEW EDITOR DANA.

Paul Dana Succeeds His Father as Editor of The Sun.

With the death of Charles A. Dana the mantle of chief editorship of the New York Sun falls upon the shoulders of Paul Dana, the only son of the great editor. They are broad shoulders, too, and admirers of the great journal will look in vain for some sign of a prentice hand in its pages.

Paul Dana is a tall, dark complexioned, soft spoken, mild mannered, spectacled man of about 40. He has had the benefit of a journalistic training such as few men ever receive, and for many years he has been his father's right hand man. During his father's frequent trips abroad in later years it has been Paul Dana who has directed the policy of The Sun, for he was the one man about the office who was in complete harmony with the methods of the veteran editor. Mr. Dana had been absent for six months at a time, but the readers of the paper never suspected that it was not his hand which was at the helm.

Paul Dana is not merely a chip of the old block. He is a second edition. He is a scholarly, hardworking and brainy journalist who would have been widely known for his own achievements had it not been that he has paid the usual penalty of sonship to greatness. He can write a slashing, scathing, vitriolized editorial when occa-

PAUL DANA.

sion demands, and he well knows how to handle full executive editorial power. He has a personality of his own, and in spite of his quiet manners is fully as aggressive and determined as ever his father was.

In Paul the late Mr. Dana trusted implicitly, and it was his wish that his son should succeed him as editor in chief. Although at the time of his death Mr. Dana did not own a controlling interest in The Sun property, the financial influence which he lacked was supplied by a number of personal friends among the stockholders, so that his wish has been gratified.

About the only occasion on which Paul Dana emerged from the shadow of his father's greatness was during the brief period when he was one of the New York park commissioners. He resigned his position in March, 1894, because he disagreed with the other members of the board. About ten years ago Mr. Dana married the daughter of William Butler Duncan.

When It Was Needed.

"How do you come to be celebrating your golden wedding, Binks? You've been married only three years."

"I know," said Binks, "but my wife and I thought we'd better have it now, when we really need the gold."—Harper's Bazar.

Too Personal.

"What a singular nose the new boarder, Miss Perkins, has!"

"Yes, she looks so much like a parrot that I didn't dare to pass her the crackers."—Chicago Record.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, OCT. ... 1897.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES OCT. 31

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxvii, 13-26—Memory Verses, 21-25—Golden Text, Acts xxvii, 25—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

13. And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, loosing thence they sailed close by Crete. Paul, with Aristarchus, a former traveler, and afterward a fellow prisoner (Acts xix, 29, Col. iv, 10), is now a sea on his way to Rome. They touched at Sidon and thence near Cyprus to Myra, a city of Lycia, in Asia Minor. There was a ship of Alexandria bound for Italy, and after many days of slow sailing rounded the east end of Crete and reached Fair Havens, on the south coast. Here they spent much time, and Paul advised them not to venture farther on account of the season, but the master and owner and the majority advised to try and reach the port of Phenice, a little farther west in Crete, and winter there. So with a light wind they started, keeping as near the land as possible. Paul is in the hands, humanly speaking, of those who know not God, but he is really in the hands of God and can trust Him to manage.

14, 15. A mighty wind from the land arose against which the ship could not bear up, and they were compelled to let her run before it. Was this of God or the devil that they were thus driven out to sea? We know that satan is the prince of the power of the air and that he caused the wind that blew down the house upon Job's children and killed them (Job i, 12, 19), but he could not do it without God's permission. God controls the angels who control the winds, and even the stormy wind fulfills His word (Rev. vii, 1; Ps. cxlviii, 8). We must see God alone.

16, 17. The storm increased. Under the lee of the island of Clauda they get the small boat on board which had evidently been towing astern. They somehow undergird the ship, then lower the sail and let her drive under bare poles. What about the condition of the passengers among the 276 souls on board? (Verse 37.) Sailors are not supposed to feel anything, never to know they are sick till they are dead, but many ordinary people do get awfully sick in a storm. This must have been a sad ship. And yet there were some on it very dear to the Lord Jesus.

18, 19. "Exceedingly tossed with a tempest." Well, there is no use to say a word about this unless you have been in such circumstances yourself. It was a bad case, and many doubtless wished that there was no more sea (Rev. xxi, 1). Yet even under such circumstances the Prince of Peace can control one's heart. In health or sickness, life or death, we can be quiet in His loving care.

20. "All hope that we should be saved was then taken away." Surely they were at their wits' end (Ps. cvii, 27), or, as in the margin, "All their wisdom was swallowed up." The case was, as far as human eyes could see, utterly hopeless. It makes one think of the sinner "having no hope and without God in the world (Eph. ii, 12), or, as in Rom. v, 6, "without strength." But there is a Saviour for the lost, and only for such. He said, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance."

21. "But after long abstinence Paul stood forth in the midst of them." They had fasted for 14 days (verse 33), and must have felt forlorn indeed and ready for a word of comfort from any one who might have it for them. None but God could help or comfort them, and His servant is ready to be the messenger. He is the Father of mercies and the God of all comfort (II Cor. i, 3), but we cannot fully appreciate it or Him till we get into strait places.

22. "And now I exhort you to be of good cheer, for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship." He emphasized it by adding, "There shall not an hair fall from the head of any of you," and he took bread and gave thanks to God in the presence of them all and began to eat (verses 34, 35).

23. "For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am and whom I serve." This and the next two verses are to me the very heart of this lesson. Take the words, "God, whose I am," and think of what is included. His property, which He will certainly care for, His child, whom He will certainly see to, loved by the Lord Jesus as the Father loves Him (John xv, 9), bought with the precious blood of Christ, and therefore as precious to God as that blood is; a part of Christ Himself, a member of His body. We need not hesitate to say, "The most ... God, the possessor of heaven and earth, owns me," and take all the comfort there is for us. Then consider "whom I serve," and remember that we cannot serve God and Mammon; neither can we serve Christ and please men (Math. vi, 24, Gal. i, 10).

24. "Saying, Fear not, Paul! Thou must be brought before Cæsar, and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee." This is a confirmation of the Lord's testimony to him in Jerusalem—"Thou must bear witness at Rome" (chapter xxiii, 11). The Lord's "musts" are as sure as God Himself, whether "ye must be born again" or "all things must be fulfilled." Every purpose of the Lord shall be performed, and all His thoughts shall come to pass (Jer. li, 29; Isa. xiv, 24). It was the Lord's purpose that Paul should be His witness at Rome, and therefore it was as good as done, although in this storm everything seemed against it. How blessed are the "fear nots" of God from the first one in Gen. xv, 1, to the last in Revelation! His perfect love casts out all fear, and the soul that rests in Him can truly say, "What time I am afraid I will trust in Thee." "I will trust and not be afraid."

25. "Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer, for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me." Verse 44 says, "And so it came to pass." Whatever God says is as sure as if it had already come to pass, so we should say continually, "I believe God." The first "believe" in the Bible is in Gen. xv, 6, where it is said of Abraham, "He believed in the Lord, and He counted it to him for righteousness." It might be literally translated "Abraham amened God," or said amen to God. So did Jeremiah long afterward. See Jer. xi, 5, in the margin. It becomes us to be ever saying "Even so, Father," or, as Mary said, "Be it unto me according to Thy word."

26. "Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island." There must have been a good reason for that also or it would not have been so. It is written in Ezek. xiv, 23, "Thou shalt know that I have not done without cause all that I have done in it, saith the Lord God." Everything in the life of a child of God is beforehand arranged for God's glory and his highest good. Let us not seek to introduce additions of our own, but be content with His plan.

WHEN HILLS ARE GREEN.

When hills are green
Sweet scents lie in all the ...
The ... knolls ... give forth
To blue ... and ...
In azure ... all the sky
For ... come
When hills are green.

When hills are green
... springtime ... ,
All far and near and faint ... ,
Sweet woodland ... ,
By many a joyous feathered throat,
The richest ... ,
When hills are green.

When hills are green
The southern breezes ... ,
With sun tipped feet along the ... ,
And kiss the clover blossoms ...
Till spicy scents float all about
Where'er the wind may choose to ... ,
When hills are green.

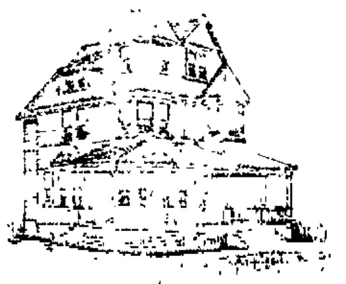
When hills are green
Each rising curve is set with gems
That sparkle on their slender stems,
For snowy petals, gold and blue
In soft green cradles lead anew
And bloom where'er the south winds ... ,
When hills are green.

What I ... [illegible]

A SENSIBLE HOME.

In ... Cottage That Can ... Small ...

[illegible] ... rooms most ... carefully adjusted



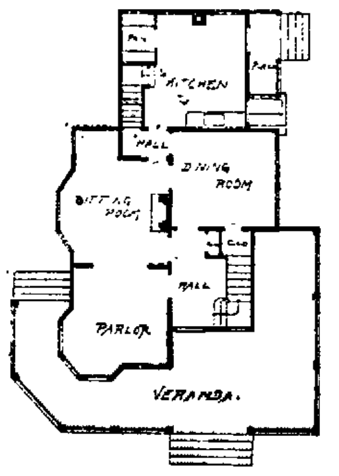
... VIEW.

to each other and the cost so moderate and easy provided for the family that is to live in them.

In this plan although it is for a very simple, cheap house there are more good points than can often be found even in houses costing many times as much, and it is a very good plan for any housewife who does her own work to study carefully. My experience in the planning of homes where the feature of housewives doing their own work is made important is that the best results will follow, as every sensible woman will under such circumstances try to save herself all the trouble she can and will get her home so adjusted as to save every step possible.

In this arrangement the small hall in rear of sitting room, connecting that room with the dining room, kitchen and cellar stairs, gives a junction to these parts that is the minimum of distance and yet gives the full maximum of convenience and would suit those who had to use the same constantly themselves.

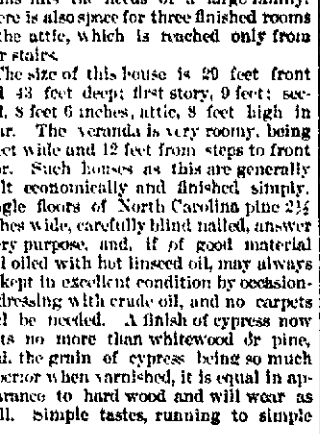
The second floor is also the outcome of personal requirement and with its fine



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

rooms fills the needs of a large family. There is also space for three finished rooms in the attic, which is reached only from rear stairs.

The size of this house is 20 feet front and 43 feet deep; first story, 9 feet; second, 8 feet 6 inches, attic, 8 feet high in clear. The veranda is very roomy, being 8 feet wide and 12 feet from steps to front door. Such houses as this are generally built economically and finished simply. Single floors of North Carolina pine 2¼ inches wide, carefully blind nailed, answer every purpose, and, if of good material and oiled with hot linseed oil, may always be kept in excellent condition by occasional dressing with crude oil, and no carpets will be needed. A finish of cypress now costs no more than whitewood or pine, and, the grain of cypress being so much superior when varnished, it is equal in appearance to hard wood and will wear as well. Simple tastes, running to simple



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

and inexpensive things, with an artistic feeling thrown in unconsciously, always bring about artistic and economical results. And such a house as this when rightly gone at can be built in many localities within a limit of $3,000, and it is a model home that would suit thousands at the price.

Art Ceilings.

There has of late years been a marvelous development of taste as well as methods of manufacture of materials used for ceilings. Originally the steel ceiling found place only in public buildings, banks, stores, offices and similar structures, but of late, particularly in the last year or so, there has been a decided tendency toward their use in homes.

As yet their use is mostly for halls, vestibules, dining rooms and similar purposes, but they possess so many advantages both of beauty and service that we look to see them become much more nearly universal in all parts of the house.—American Homes.

Advance in Architecture.

During the past 25 years there has been a remarkable advance in American architecture, both public and private. This advance followed, not preceded, the reform in taste to which the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia so powerfully ministered. This reform showed itself first in the industrial arts, in home decoration and in a general awakening of interest in art of all kinds. Domestic architecture underwent a change that was a revolution, because here the awakened taste of the multitude could most fully and directly assert itself.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Cabbage Heart.

She—The potato bugs destroy the potatoes, I know, but what is it destroys the cabbages?

He—The smokers, I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Advantage.

"Your daughter has an angelic disposition."

"Yes, we always let her have her own way about everything."—Chicago Record.

Ever Unsatisfied.

As time sweeps on its cruel way,
It brings us naught but sorrow
The best we do today will be
Like thirty cents tomorrow.
—New York Journal.

LAMPAS JOE'S TALK.

THE TARANTULA OF THE PLAINS AS AN EVANGELIST.

A Warning For Certain Critters Who Were Planning to Disturb the Meeting—Humor and Pathos For Blazer Jim, Yuba Sam, Kansas Jack and Other Sinners.

Lampas Joe had given out that he would hold a revival meeting in the White Wolf saloon at 6 o'clock in the evening, and when the hour had come and the crowd had gathered he arose and held forth:

"It has come to my ears that sartin critters in this crowd hev showed up yere to distarb the meetin, and I jest want to say that if anything of the sort takes place I won't be responsible fur damages. While I no longer slosh around in the company of satan and am fightin the battle of the Lord, it won't take me over a minit to backslide and break somebody's neck. The fust question that arises is, 'Who was I?' Ye kin all answer that—I war Lampas Joe, the Tarantula of the Plains, the braggingest, bluffinest, meanest and low downest kyote in all this kentry. I drunk whisky by the gallon. I cheated at keerds. I stole hosses. I robbed stages and took the last cent from the widder and the fatherless. I war jest that low down that I'd hev stole the butes off my own father's feet, and why I wasn't strung up to the limb of a tree as a shinin example of badness I can't make out.

"Thar ar' critters yere in this crowd who used to turn pale and shiver when I stood up and flopped my arms and yelled that I was the bald eagle of the Rocky mountings and was a-screamin fur blood. Thar ar' critters who hunted thar holes when I gnashed my teeth and cracked my heels together and allowed that I was a whirlwind of death a-boomin across the plains to devour 100 victims at one gulp. When I got red in the face and licked my chops and shrieked out that I was a human airthquake on wheels and hankered fur 40 gallons of gore fur luncheon, 100 men mounted their hosses and fled the town. Yea, sinners, that was the way I used to bluff and brag, and it was all blow. It was the work of satan, and if any of ye had stood up to me I'd hev gone down in my butes and showed I had no grit. I say to you that any man who has satan back of him is only a duffer. He may carry two guns and hev a voice ye kin h'ar fur five miles, but when ye pull his nose ye find he hain't got no sand.

"BUT WHEN YE PULL HIS NOSE YE FIND HE AIN'T GOT NO SAND."

"The next question that arises is, 'Who am I?' Most of ye kin answer that. I hain't changed my name, which ar' still Lampas Joe, but I've changed partners and got a new deal. I've given satan the cold chug and gone over to the Lord's side to do battle. I've given up gamblin, robbin and bluffin and am puttin in my heaviest licks with the hymnbook and the Bible. I'm a new man. I'm a changed critter. I no longer hanker fur whisky nor wake up in the middle of the night to rob a tenderfoot. It was a hard tussle, as I'll allow, but I conkered at last. Satan had been sloshin around with me fur the best part of 30 y'ars, and he didn't want to let go. He had a good thing of it and knew it. I tackled him, and he downed me and left me a licked man, but I riz up and went fur him ag'in and ag'in till I wore him out. He's a duffer, ole satan is, and any of ye kin down him if ye go at it with a detarminashun to win. I whopped him and driv him out and cut loose from him, and he darn't cum within five miles of me no more.

"And the next question is, 'Who are ye?' Here's Pete McCoy, Blazer Jim, Yuba Sam, Kansas Jack and a dozen others, and let me tell ye that ye are a low down, stub toed crowd of miserable sinners who orter to be ashamed to look a lame wolf in the face. It's whisky and keerds and blow and brag and race hosses from mornin till night, till all the decency born in ye has shriveled up like a piece of green hide in a hot fire. Most of ye are too blame low down fur satan to take any notice of as he goes riproarin around the kentry. He jest passes ye by, knowin that when the time cums ye'll chuck yerselves into the bottomless pit without any help from him. I reckon it's jest wastin time to talk to ye about bracin up and livin decently, but I'm yere to save souls and I won't pass ye by. Cum outer yer holes and wash up and comb yer h'ar and speak eight or ten words without rippin out an oath, and the change will astonish ye. Mebbe it will astonish ye to h'ar that thar are sich things as law and order and civilizashun and that satan hain't got a grip on everythin in this kentry. A-standin yere and lookin the gang over, I'm wonderin the Lord hain't blowed his breath on ye and turned ye all into reptiles to crawl along the airth. Thar's Pete McCoy a-takin a drink from his bottle to show what a duffer he is, and Yuba Sam is half drunk and achin to yell and start a row. Poor, miserable sinners! I was like ye once, and I pity ye while I despise. All day long I hev bin prayin to the Lord and axin him what I should do with ye, but no word has cum down to me. Mebbe ye are all to be turned to pillars of salt, to be licked at by Texas steers, and mebbe a few of ye will hev yer feet guided into the path which leads to decency and manhood and somethin even better.

"I didn't cum yere tonight to make no long speech. I jest wanted to rub ye up and let ye know that a decent man with a clean shirt on his back wouldn't cum within 40 rods of the best of ye except he was in the sarvice of the Lord. I was a-sleepin in my shanty over at Red Creek when an angel appears in my dreams and sez, 'Joe, go over to Grizzly Hill and git the airth ready fur the vineyard.' I am yere to do the biddin, but I see that it'll take a bull pond of water and a dozen bar'ls of soap to make a decent beginnin. I see that Hank Stout is gittin restive, 'cause he thinks I'm hurtin the sale of drinks at his bar. He needn't be skeered. In spite of all I kin do satan won't let go of a single one of ye fur weeks to cum, and even if ye git religun it'll take ye three months to break off whisky. I've got through, however. Tomorrer evenin I shall open in airnest at Dutch Charlie's, and I want to see this same crowd thar and a heap more, but no one shall cum in without bein decently clean. I'm now goin out to find ole satan, whose headquarters ar' in this very town, and whop him till he won't be able to navigate for a week to cum, and with his influence removed, and with a dozen angels from Heaven hoverin over Grizzly Hill to assist me, mebbe I kin speak and pray in a way to make yer consciences kick with both hind feet and arouse ye to a sense of what belongs to common decency. Sinners—reptiles—critters—good night, and may the Lord hev mercy on yer miserable souls."

M. QUAD.

A SIMPLE ROMANCE.

Or How a Fond but Uncultivated Lover Got Above Par.

He was tall, handsome, uncultivated. The lovely child of Ebenezer Squeezem appreciated both his virtues and his defects. What cared this offspring of luxury for the conventional stuppings of the circled darlings of the social world? Nothing. True manliness, unfettered, unstudied, was her soul enthralling ideal.

One day she drew him to a proposal. He was her father's assistant gardener and easily drawn.

When he had asked the same old question, she smilingly referred him to her father.

"Be hat," he stammered, "wh-what shall I say to him?"

"Tell him," said the haughty girl, "that I will never marry any man who is not above par."

The young lover went away sorrowful. Was she making game of him? He shudder ... at the possibility. If not, what did she mean by that queer talk about being above par?

But he went straight to old Squeezem.

"Sir," he said in his simple, straightforward way, "I'd like to marry your daughter."

The aged financier turned purple. He choked and gurgled. Then he flung himself tooth and nail on the young man's neck.

For a moment there was a wild stamp around. Chairs went over; a table was upturned; than a dull thud shook the chandelier. When the dust cleared away, the terror of the wheat pit was lying flat on his aldermanic stomach with the robust young lover comfortably seated on his back.

A moment later the portieres were drawn aside, and the lovely heiress appeared. Before she could speak the young man joyfully called to her:

"Didn't you say you would never marry a man who wasn't above par?"

"Yes," she murmured.

"Well," he gleefully cried, "just look at par's position at this blessed moment!"

They live abroad now and are very happy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cautious Old Man.

"Darling," he said, "did you tell your father that you were engaged?"

"Yes, George, I did," replied the maiden, but she looked so troubled that it was some time before he mustered up courage to pursue the subject.

"What did he say?" he asked finally.

"I don't know," she answered. "He went out to the wood shed to say it."—Chicago Post.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For coughs, colds, consumption and for all affections of throat, chest and lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at Dreier Bros.' drug store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at Dreier Bros. drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

POSITIVELY LAST CHANCE.

On Sunday, October 31st, 1897, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company Will Run a Grand Autumn Excursion to Indianapolis.

Special train will leave Fort Wayne at 5 a. m.; rate, $1.00. For further information call upon ticket agent L. E. & W. R. R. 20eodtf

HOME DRESSMAKING.

HOW TO CUT STYLISH SKIRTS AND WAISTS.

Economy In the Use of Goods—Directions For Cutting the Seven Gored Skirt—Instructions For Cutting Loose Blouses and Tight Basques.

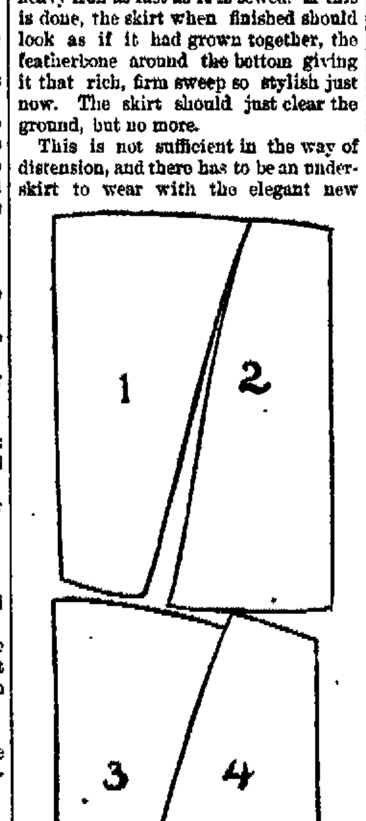
[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Each succeeding season brings forth new ideas in dressmaking as well as in materials. While the changes of this season are not radical, they are still of sufficient importance to describe for the benefit of the home dressmaker who likes to be repaid for her labor in good results and stylish garments.

In the first place, economy is the main thing to consider. Goods 44 to 52 inches wide are the best value, as they cut absolutely without waste. An ordinary skirt is 40 to 41 inches long and is cut in seven gores—one front gore, cut on the double, so that the fold will come in the exact middle; two front side gores, two back side gores and two back gores. If the material is in solid color or in a design alike all over, the whole seven breadths may be cut from 84 inches of the goods by laying one pattern up and one down, as is shown on the diagram. Then the selvage seams of the two side breadths are sewed to the bias edges of the front breadth. The next two side gores are sewed in the same way, but the back gores have the straight seam in the center and the bias ones meeting the bias ones of the side gores. A tape or a piece of some stout cotton must be sewed in so that the seam will not drag. All skirt seams must be sewed from the top downward and any irregularity cut away at the bottom. The skirt should measure 4¼ yards around. Another quarter may be added for very stout women by making the gores slant a little more when cutting the skirt. It is in the finishing of these skirts that the newest style lies. It is now an admitted fact that all stylish skirts are to be artificially sustained. By that I mean that they are stiffened and held in place by various applications of featherbone. The front side seams have lines of it extending from top to bottom to hold them smooth and without a wrinkle. The featherbone used for this purpose is a quarter of an inch wide and very flexible.

It is presupposed that a facing of buckram has been cut to conform exactly to the shape of the bottom of the breadths. This is sewed flat, one edge over the other, and then this is stitched to a deep facing of sateen or percaline, and in some cases it is faced again with fine mohair. The lower edge is basted to the outside, and along this is stitched a row of wider and a little heavier featherbone. Outside of this the velvet binding is put on or one of the many corded braids made for the purpose. After this is on and finished the upper part of the facing is lightly but firmly cat stitched to the gown. This is all done even when the skirt is lined. The upper part of the skirt may be simply "held full" to the band, or it may be slightly gathered or V shaped plaits laid in, so that it fits like a glove. That is a matter of taste. In the back it may be shirred or laid in deep box plaits. An elastic is put in at the back about 18 inches below the waist, fastened to the center seam and the two back gore seams. Every seam that is sewed should be pressed with a moderately hot and heavy iron as fast as it is sewed. If this is done, the skirt when finished should look as if it had grown together, the featherbone around the bottom giving it that rich, firm sweep so stylish just now. The skirt should just clear the ground, but no more.

This is not sufficient in the way of distension, and there has to be an underskirt to wear with the elegant new



THE SEVEN GORE SKIRT CLOSE LAID FOR CUTTING.

gowns made on purpose. This is of silk, sateen or moreen. The edge at the bottom has one row of the wide featherbone, which is quite stiff, though flexible and unbreakable. To this edge is sewed a bias flounce, and this is corded with several rows of featherbone piping cord. In the handsomest of these skirts five to ten pipings are sewed in with this cord all up the front and sides. In the back there is a small bustle of thick featherbone an inch wide, and there are from six to eight round rings made of heavy featherbone in graduated sizes. The petticoat material is sewed around these so that hollow pipes are formed the whole length of the skirt, and that sustains the fullness at the back of the outer dress. Any lady can make one of these skirts for herself. They are expensive to buy, but not so when made at home.

The waists come next and are divided into two distinct classes, the loose blouse and the tight basque fitted waist. A reference to the diagram will show Nos. 1 and 2, the foundation waist for the blouse. No. 7 shows the shape of the material to be applied to the lining mentioned above, and that will produce an effect like No. 8. The seams in the lining are to be sewed as usual and then featherboned. The shoulders should be taken in with the blouse. This is cut so as to have four plaits, each 2 inches wide. Lay the plaits first, just so that the inner edges touch, and if of cloth or other wool goods press them flat. Those in the back are only fastened to the waist line. Those in front reach the bottom. Where the line is marked across it is shirred and tacked to the lining. In front it is fulled up and only fastened at the bottom. The shoulder seams are basted and sewed and the sleeves set in. The new collar, called the Lafayette, is cut in four pieces, like those marked 5 and 6. The lining is made of buckram and it is stitched with a row of duplex featherbone all around the upper part and on each of the three seams. The outside is then made double and fitted over it, and it falls into position when worn without pressing. The bias seams should be slightly pulled when the featherbone is sewed to it, which gives it an outward spring.

The new sleeves are in two pieces, 3 and 4 in the diagram. They are not large, but the fit is very elegant and comes from the curve at the upper outer edge. When desired spring at the wrist, a row of featherbone sewed along the edge holds it in place, and, in fact, is an addition anyhow. The battlemented, medici and tudor collars are all made by forming the foundation with buckram and featherbone. This is springy and therefore better than wire.

NEW WAIST FORMS.

The basque waists will be very popular. They differ from the old style in having the darts higher and the shoulder seams almost reaching the top of the shoulder, and also in the better finish of the inside. This has a great bearing on the perfect fit and beauty of a waist. The back seams are to be laid open and pressed. Then a row of the "boning" featherbone is sewed firmly by machine to the inner side of the darts, reaching from the bottom of the basque to the top. This makes an improvement over the old styles. All the other seams are carefully treated in the same way, and two rows of featherbone in narrower widths are sewed along the fronts and hold the hooks and eyes.

The collar on and sleeves in, the last boning is done by stitching a row of the ten cord featherbone along the bottom of the basque or waist. It holds it firmly and solidly in place.

Some of the basques are pointed and some rounded. Some have center back seams, and some have none. A new fancy is to have but one dart on the surface of a waist, but there are always two in the lining. It is important that all parts of a basque should be cut evenly, every seam pressed, bound or overcast, featherboned stoutly and finally pressed again. If a reliable pattern is used and these directions are followed, the results must be satisfactory, and the garment will keep its shape as long as it lasts.

OLIVE HARPER.

The Downing of Scotty.

When Ballarat, the Victorian goldfield, was in the heyday of its prosperity, when men played pitch and toss with sovereigns and lighted their pipes with bank notes, a Scotsman, who was known as nothing else but Scotty, was said to have "struck oil." It was also rumored that he wished to leave the diggings with his pile of gold dust and nuggets without attracting the attention of the bushrangers who infested that part of the country and robbed the unwary.

One morning, with his swag on his back and his billy in his hand, Scotty slipped quietly away from the diggings, only to be met by bushrangers, three in number, some two miles from the diggings. He was "stuck up" and asked to deliver his pile. This Scotty refused to do, but offered to fight them, "one down another come on." The bushrangers accepted the challenge, and entering into the spirit of the affair one bushranger stepped forward, and the fight began in regular prize ring style.

At the end of the first round the bushranger had quite sufficient and retired to allow the second to come forward, but after two rounds he was landed and refused to fight. The third bushranger, seeing that Scotty would probably escape, called upon his companions to give what aid they could, and they tackled Scotty.

After a ferocious struggle they succeeded in getting him down, and while one held his feet and another his head the third bushranger quickly ran through Scotty's clothes and after a diligent search discovered sixpence.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the man, holding Scotty's feet. "If it had been a shilling, he would have killed us all."

An Early Talker.

"Love is blind," according to the proverb, but the proverb cannot be true of maternal love, for the average mother easily sees in her baby a world of things which nobody else can discover.

"Does your baby talk any yet?" one woman was heard to ask of another.

"Talk? Well, I should say he did talk!" replied the mother almost indignantly. "He says just anything! His little tongue runs steadily from morning till night. He can ask for anything he wants at the table or any place else. I never had a child that talked so early or said so many things at his age.

"My sister-in-law has a little boy 8 months and 4 days older than this child who doesn't begin to talk as much nor as well, although, of course, I wouldn't say so before her. She thinks the child is a wonder, but he doesn't compare with his little cousin here. Johnnie, say bread and butter for the lady."

"Bed an buttum," said Johnnie.

"There! You see how perfectly he says it, and the best my sister-in-law's baby can do is to say 'bell an bullaw,' and he calls sugar 'coogah.' Johnnie, say sugar and I'll give you a lump when we get home."

"Soogum!"

"There! You see the difference! It's just so with everything, but I never brag about it to my sister-in-law, for she's real sensitive about it.

"But I guess you wouldn't ask if this child could talk if you could hear him once! Of course he's in a strange place now, and he's quiet, but I guess he can talk, and I don't see who he gets it from either! There are no great talkers in my family nor in his father's."—Youth's Companion.

No Mercy There.

"Well, boys, you've got me all right, and now thar's just one favor I want to ask of you. Don't take me back to my home county to be tried."

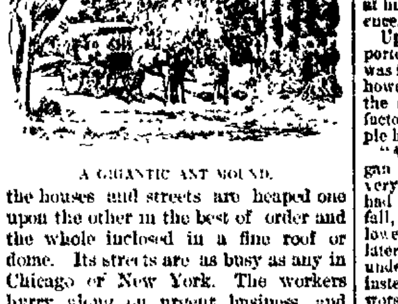
"What's the reason, old man?"

"Well, you see, they've gone an 'lected my old woman prosecutin attorney."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SEEN IN AUSTRALIA.

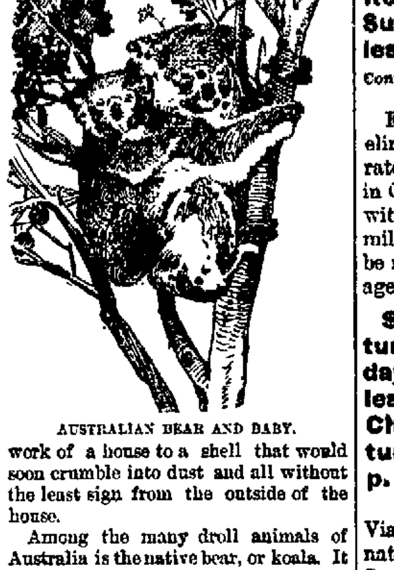
Ants That Build Fine Castles—Bears That Live on Leaves.

There are a good many curious things in the animal kingdom of Australia. Perhaps the most wonderful are the white ants which form quite a feature of the northern regions. Their homes are very elaborate. They live altogether in cities—that is, ant cities. Each mound is a great city in itself, in which



A GIGANTIC ANT MOUND.

the houses and streets are heaped one upon the other in the best of order and the whole inclosed in a fine roof or dome. Its streets are as busy as any in Chicago or New York. The workers hurry along on urgent business, and here and there a policeman, or soldier, armed to the teeth, as it were, with ants' weapons, see that law and order are respected. In the center is the chamber of the president and his wife, or the king and queen. It is surrounded with no end of officials and servants. Sometimes these mounds reach an enormous size. The one shown in the picture must be at least 40 feet high. These white ants seem to have a good digestion, their favorite articles of diet being glass, wood and stalks of grass, but they seem to have a special taste for cork. They have been known to reduce the wood-



AUSTRALIAN BEAR AND BABY.

work of a house to a shell that would soon crumble into dust and all without the least sign from the outside of the house.

Among the many droll animals of Australia is the native bear, or koala. It lives almost entirely on the leaves of trees, and when it wants its breakfast it climbs up into the branches easily and carries its child on its back.

A Mighty Force.

The greatest force known to science is that produced by the contraction and expansion of metals, resulting from the action of heat and cold.

Every person who has traveled by rail has noticed a continuous jolting and throbbing of the railway carriage. This is caused by the wheels passing the interstices between adjoining rails. On account of its expanding property no line would be safe without small spaces left at these points.

Originally the rails used to be riveted closely together. The result was that when the brake was applied on a train going at a great pace the heat generated by the friction of the wheels caused an expansion of the rails, for which no allowance was made. The great expansive force, therefore, twisted the rails out of the straight line, and the next train that came along was derailed.

This great power is used in the construction of ironclads, iron bridges and things of the kind. When it is required to rivet two plates together with the greatest possible firmness, the steel bolts are fixed when redhot and screwed up as tightly as all the devices known to mechanics will permit, but when the bolt cools it contracts, and a tremendous tightening is brought about, such as could never have resulted from any other known method.

In making modern cannon the same principle is applied. They are not cast in one piece, but are constructed of separate pieces of metal made to fit one on the other when redhot. The tightening resulting from the cooling process helps much toward building up the stupendous resisting power.

The tires of cart wheels are also fixed when redhot, and they remain on so firmly that if they ever do come off it can only be from some defect in the wood.

A Dog That Plays Football.

A most amusing scene was witnessed recently in Dublin, where a number of small boys were playing football with a large bladder under their own special rules.

One of the teams, presumably being disappointed in the turn up of a "man," filled the vacancy by substituting in his stead a handsome collie dog.

The dog played his game with extraordinary intelligence, stopping the ball with his head when it was going against his team, and on every occasion upon which he got possession of it he ran with it in his mouth and, despite all opposition of his opponents, carried it triumphantly through the goal. The game lasted about 35 minutes in the presence of a large gathering and ended with much excitement in the dog's team winning by ten goals to nil.

As there was no gate to receive money and as the teams depended on the generosity of their patrons the latter voluntarily subscribed liberally.

Mr. Dunham—I have called, sir, to tell you that your daughter, Miss Fannie, and I love each other very dearly. I want to ask you for her.

Old Millyuns—Well, you'll have to wait awhile. There's no vacancy in the store now that I could put you into.—Cleveland Leader.

Signs and Certainties.

Customer—I see signs up around the room, "If you fee the waiters, you will be ejected."

Waiter—Yes, sah. Feein us is a risk now, sah, but "nothin venture, nothin have," you know.—New York Weekly.

Matter of Choice.

"She says she has remained single from choice."

"That's right. I wouldn't undertake to say whose choice it was, but the broad, general statement is unquestionably true."—Chicago Post.

Woman's Aim.

She—I'm not a bit surprised at that marriage. They say she fairly threw herself at him.

He—In that case it seems hardly credible that he should be struck with her.—Detroit News.

Perpetual Misery

IS THE WAY A RHEUMATIC SUFFERER DESCRIBES IT.

A Prosperous Farmer's Wife who has for About Seven Years been a Sufferer from Rheumatism in Its Worst Form, Tells how She was Successfully Cured.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

Among the well-to-do farmers living near Newpoint, Decatur County, Ind., is Mr. Sefton Hart. A representative of the *New Era* while out driving recently met Mr. Hart at his home who related an interesting experience.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Hart the reporter went to the house where Mrs. Hart was found preparing her dinner. She stopped, however, in the midst of her work, and related the story of her illness, and the important factor Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have played in her life.

"About seven years ago," said she, "I began to fail in health, I was, previous to this, very strong, and in the best of health. I had exposed myself to the elements in the fall, and rheumatism set in. This was followed by neuralgia and kidney trouble, and later on my heart became affected. I was under the doctor's care all one winter, but instead of getting better I gradually became worse. I tried physicians from Newpoint and Batesville, but they did not agree as to what my trouble was, and how to treat it. My trouble continued, notwithstanding constant doctoring, and each year I became worse, especially in the spring and summer.

"These years of confinement was almost perpetual misery. I suffered continual pain. Sharp pains would shoot up and down my back, my knees and back would be stiff, and my feet would swell and hurt me so that I could hardly stand it. At times I was in agony. The pains and nervousness affected my heart, and my condition was considered serious.

"I would have severe attacks which would keep me in bed for several days, then I would be up and around the house for awhile. My back would become stiff, and when I would sit down, I could hardly arise. It was also a great effort for me to get up in the morning. Sometimes after being up for a time I would feel better, but this would soon pass away. My nights were often spent in misery. What little sleep I could catch did not seem to refresh me. My appetite was also very poor. In fact I could scarcely eat. It seemed as though I had no appetite, and what I did eat did not agree with me.

"Some of the doctors said I had chronic rheumatism, and others said it was kidney trouble. It was evident that my blood was in a bad condition, and I tried several blood medicines. I used many kinds of proprietary medicines, but none benefited me.

"We noticed articles about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the papers, and Jonathan Wise, a neighbor, advised me to try them as they had helped him. I procured a box and gave them a trial without using any other medicine. I was so greatly encouraged with the results of the first box that I procured some more. I have taken about eight boxes of the pills and have been entirely well since. I feel no signs of the trouble returning, and feel sure that I am permanently cured. I weigh as much as formerly, and can sleep and eat regularly. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People undoubtedly cured me, and I owe my life to them.

"Arthur Davis was very sick and I advised him to try the pills, and they cured him almost at once, and Mrs. Copper, of Newpoint, also cured herself of a severe disease by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on my advice."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Last chance for the 50c Rome City excursion will be Sunday, Oct. 31st, train leaving at 6:30 a. m. 28t3

Continued Popular One Dollar Sunday Outings by Nickel Plate Road.

For parties of five or more, traveling on one ticket, these reduced rates are available, from all stations in Ohio and Indiana to any station within a radius of one hundred miles, to which the round trip may be made the same day. See station agent. 25-11t

$2.00 to Chicago and return via Pennsylvania, Sunday, Oct. 31st. Train leaves at 3:55 a. m.; in Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Returning leave Chicago at 8 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 27t4

Hunters' Rates.

Via the Nickel Plate road, to designated poins in the Northwest and Southwest; also to local points in Western Ohio and Northern Indiana. O 11-30t

Go to Chicago every Sunday via the Nickel Plate Road for $2.00 round trip. Train leaves Fort Wayne, 2:50 a. m.; arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m.; returning leaves Chicago 3 p. m. or 10:15 p. m. 25-w,th,fa-tf

Hunters' Excursion Rates.

Parties of three or more may secure one fare rates to designated local points on the line of the Nickel Plate road in Western Ohio and Indiana; also single tickets will be sold to points in the Northwest and South west. O 11-30t

Go to G. Schmidt's, 70 E. Main street, for your fall suit. New patterns now in. Fit guaranteed. 3tf

To Chicago—Special reduced rates from all stations Nickel Plate road, November 1 to 6, account Chicago Horse and Fat Stock Show. 25-11t

THREE DAYS

To California—Wabash Line.

Leave Fort Wayne every Wednesday and Saturday at 12:35 noon and reach Los Angeles the following Saturday and Tuesday at 5:50 p. m.

This is the remarkable time now being made by the Wabash in connection with the Santa Fe Route. Only one change of cars in Kansas City Union Depot. No delays. No tedious transfers. Elegant Buffet Sleeping cars from Fort Wayne to Kansas City where connection is made with the celebrated "California Limited" carrying a dining car through to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited" is vestibuled throughout, brilliantly illuminated by Pintsch gas, and has all the modern comforts, making it the most luxurious service via any line to California.

A notable feature of the California Limited is its smoking and buffet car, furnished with tables, easy chairs, writing materials, the latest periodicals, a well stocked buffet and other conveniences.

For rates, through sleeping car reservations and other information apply to Wabash ticket office. Phone No. 6. R. G. THOMPSON, P. & T. A.
25-eod-10t

California Limited—Santa Fe Route.

Third season of this magnificent trans-continental train. Luxuriously equipped with vestibuled Pullman palace sleepers; also buffet smoking car and dining car under management of Mr. Fred Harvey.

Leaves Chicago 6:00 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, reaching Los Angeles in 71½ hours. Returns from California Tuesdays and Fridays.

Another California train, with palace and tourist sleepers, departs from Chicago 10:35 p. m., daily.

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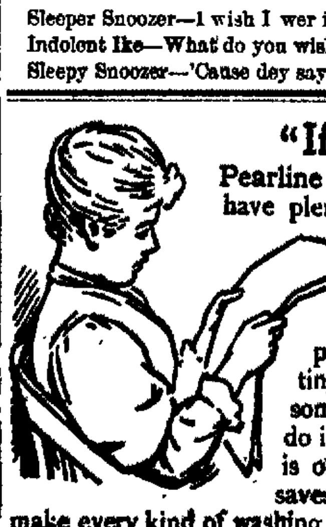
AN OLD RIP.

Sleeper Snoozer—I wish I wer in Alaska.
Indolent Ike—What do you wish dat for?
Sleepy Snoozer—'Cause dey say de nights are twenty-one hours long.



"If a woman reads Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TALMAGE'S SER

Agricultural, Commercial, Mechanical and Ecclesiastical Lies.

A Pointed Discourse on the Sins of the Tongue—Misrepresentations and Prevarications in Business—Social Falsehoods.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in the following sermon, gives a vivid classification of the vices of speech, and pleads for honesty in all that is said and done. The text is:

A certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, etc.—Acts, v., 1-10.

A well-matched pair, alike in ambition and in falsehood, Ananias and Sapphira. They wanted a reputation for great beneficence, and they sold all their property, pretending to put the entire proceeds in the charity fund, while they put much of it in their own pocket. There was no necessity that they give all their property away, but they wanted the reputation of so doing. Ananias first lied about it and dropped down dead. Then Sapphira lied about it, and she dropped down dead. The two fatalities a warning to all ages of the danger of sacrificing the truth.

There are thousands of ways of telling a lie. A man's whole life may be a falsehood and yet never with his lips may he falsify once. There is a way of uttering falsehood by look, by manner, as well as by lip. There are persons who are guilty of dishonesty of speech and then afterwards say "may be," calling it a white lie, when no lie is that color. The whitest lie ever told was as black as perdition. There are those so given to dishonesty of speech that they do not know when they are lying. With some it is an acquired sin, and with others it is a natural infirmity. There are those whom you will recognize as born liars. Their whole life, from cradle to grave, is filled up with vice of speech. Misrepresentations and prevarication are as natural to them as the infantile disease, and are a sort of moral croup or spiritual scarlatina. Then there are those who in after life have opportunities of developing this evil, and they go from deception to deception, and from class to class, until they are regularly graduated liars. At times the air in our cities is filled with falsehood and lies cluster around the mechanic's hammer, blossom on the merchant's yardstick, and sometimes sit in the door of churches. They are called by some fabrication, and they are called by some fiction. You might call them subterfuge or deceit, or romance, or fable, or misrepresentation, or delusion; but as I know nothing to be gained by covering up a God-defying sin with a lexicographer's blanket, I shall call them in plainest vernacular, lies. They may be divided into agricultural, commercial, mechanical, social and ecclesiastical.

First of all, I speak of agricultural falsehoods. There is something in the presence of natural objects that has a tendency to make one pure. The trees never issue false stock. The wheat fields are always honest. Rye and oats never move out in the night, not paying for the place they occupy. Cornshocks never make false assignment. Mountain brooks are always current. The gold of the wheat fields is never counterfeit. But while the tendency of agricultural life is to make one honest, honesty is not the characteristic of all who come to the city markets from the country districts. You hear the creaking of the dishonest farm wagon in almost every street in our great cities—a farm wagon in which there is not one honest spoke, or one truthful rivet, from tongue to tail-board. Again and again has domestic economy in our great cities foundered on the farmer's firkin. When New York and Washington sit down and weep over their sins, let Westchester county and the neighborhoods around this capital sit down and weep over theirs.

The tendency in all rural districts is to suppose that sins and transgressions cluster in our great cities; but citizens and merchants long ago learned that it is not safe to calculate from the character of the apples on the top of the farmer's barrel what is the character of the apples all the way down toward the bottom. Many of our citizens and merchants have learned that it is always safe to see the farmer measure the barrel of beets. Milk cans are not always honest. There are those who, in country life, seem to think they have a right to overreach grain dealers and merchants of all styles. They think it is more honorable to raise corn than to deal in corn. The producer sometimes practically says to the merchant: "You get your money easily, anyhow." Does he get it easily? While the farmer sleeps, and he may go to sleep, conscious of the fact that his corn and rye are all the time progressing, and adding to his fortune or his livlihood, the merchant tries to sleep, while conscious of the fact that at that moment the ship may be driving on the rock, or a wave sweeping over the hurricane-deck spoiling his goods, or the speculators may be plotting a monetary revolution, or the burglars may be at that moment at his money safe, or the fire may have kindled on the very block where his store stands.

Easy, is it? Let those who get their living in the quiet farm and barn take the place of one of our city merchants and see whether it is so easy. It is hard enough to have the hands blistered with outdoor work, but it is harder with mental anxieties to have the brain consumed. God help the merchants. And do not let those who live in country life come to the conclusion that all the dishonesties belong to city life.

I pass on to consider commercial lies. There are those who apologize for deviations from the right and for practical deception by saying it is commercial custom. In other words, a lie by multiplication becomes a virtue. There are large fortunes gathered in which there is not one drop of the sweat of unrequited toil, and not one spark of bad temper flashes from the bronze bracket, and there is not one drop of needlewoman's heart's blood on the crimson plush; while there are other fortunes about which it may be said that on every door-knob and on every figure of the carpet, and on every wall there is the mark of dishonor. What if the hand wrung by toil and blistered until the skin comes off should be placed on the exquisite wall paper, leaving its mark of blood—four fingers and a thumb? or, if in the night the man should be aroused from his slumber again and again by his own conscience, getting himself up on elbow and crying out in the darkness, "Who is there?"

There are large fortunes upon which God's favor comes down, and it is just as honest and just as Christian to be affluent as it is to be poor. In many a house there is a blessing on every pictured wall and on every scroll, and on every traceried window, and the joy that flashes in the lights, and that showers in the music, and that dances in the quick feet of the children pattering through the hall has in it the favor of God and the approval of man. And there are thousands and tens of thousands of merchants who from the first day they sold a yard of cloth, or firkin of butter, have maintained their integrity. They were born honest, and they will die honest. But you and I know that there are in commercial life those who are guilty of great dishonesties of speech. A merchant says: "I am selling these goods at less than cost." Is he getting for these goods a price inferior to that which he paid for them? Then he has spoken the truth. Is he getting more? Then he lies. A merchant says: "I paid $25 for this article." Is that the price he paid for it? All right. But suppose he paid for it $23 instead of $25? Then he lies.

But there are just as many falsehoods before the counter as there are behind the counter. A customer comes in and asks: "How much is this article?" "It is $5." "I can get that for four somewhere else." Can he get it for four somewhere else, or did he say that just for the purpose of getting it cheap by depreciating the value of the goods? If so, he lied. There are just as many falsehoods before the counter as there are behind the counter.

A merchant unrolls upon the counter a bale of handkerchiefs. The customer says: "Are these all silk?" "Yes." "No cotton in them?" "No cotton in them." Are those handkerchiefs all silk? Then the merchant told the truth. Is there any cotton in them? Then he lied. Moreover, he defrauds himself, for this customer coming in will after awhile find out that he has been defrauded, and the next time he comes to town and goes shopping, he will look up at that sign and say: "No, I won't go there; that's the place where I got those handkerchiefs." First, the merchant insulted God, and, second, he picked his own pocket.

Who would take the responsibility of saying how many falsehoods were yesterday told by hardware men, and clothiers, and lumbermen, and tobacconists, and jewelers, and importers, and shippers, and dealers in furniture, and dealers in coal, and dealers in groceries? Lies about buckles, about saddles, about harness, about shoes, about hats, about coats, about shovels, about tongs, about forks, about chairs, about sofas, about horses, about lands, about everything. I arraign commercial falsehood as one of the crying sins of our time.

I pass on to speak of mechanical falsehoods. Among the artisans are those upon whom we are dependent for the houses in which we live, the garments we wear, the cars in which we ride. The vast majority of them are, so far as I know them, men who speak the truth, and they are upright, and many of them are foremost in great philanthropies and in churches; but that they all do not belong to that class every one knows. In times when there is a great demand for labor, it is not so easy for such men to keep their obligations, because they may miscalculate in regard to the weather, or they may not be able to get the help they anticipated in their enterprise. I am speaking now of those who promise to do that which they know they will not be able to do. They say they will come on Monday; they do not come until Wednesday. They say they will come on Wednesday; they do not come until Saturday. They say they will have the job done in ten days; they do not get it done before thirty. And when a man becomes irritated and will not stand it any longer, then they go and work for him a day or two and keep the job along; and then some else gets irritated and outraged, and they go and work for that man and get him pacified, and then they go somewhere else. I believe they call that "nursing the job!"

Ah, my friends, how much dishonor such men would save their souls if they would promise to do only that which they know they can do. "Oh," they say, "it's of no importance; everybody expects to be deceived and disappointed." There is a voice of thunder sounding among the saws and the hammers and the shears, saying: "All liars shall have their place in the lake that burns with fire and brimstone."

I pass on to speak of social lies. How much of society is insincere? You hardly know what to believe. They send their regards; you do not exactly know whether it is an expression of the heart, or an external civility. They ask you to come to their house; you hardly know whether they really want you to come. We are all accustomed to take a discount off what we hear. "Not at home" very often means too lazy to dress. I was reading of a lady who said she had told her last fashionable lie. There was a knock at her door and she sent word down "Not at home." That night her husband said to her: "Mrs. So-and-So is dead." "Is it possible!" she said. "Yes, and she died in great anguish of mind; she wanted to see you so very much; she had something very important to disclose to you in her last hour, and she sent three times to-day, but found you absent every time." Then this woman bethought herself that she had had a bargain with her neighbor that when the long-protracted sickness was about to come to an end, she would appear at her bedside and take the secret that was to be disclosed. And she had said she was "Not at home."

Social life is struck through with insincerity. They apologize for the fact that the furnace is out; they have not had any fire in it all winter. They apologize for the fare on their table; they never live any better. They decry their most luxuriant entertainment to win a shower of approval from you. They point to a picture on the wall as a work of one of the old masters. They say it is an heirloom in the family. It hung on the wall of a castle. A duke gave it to their grandfather! People that will lie about nothing else will lie about a picture. On small income we want the world to believe we are affluent, and society to-day is struck through with cheat and counterfeit and sham. How few people are natural! Frigidity sails around, iceberg grinding against iceberg. You must not laugh outright; that is vulgar. You must smile. You must not dash quickly across the room, that is vulgar. You must glide. Much of society is a round of bows and grins and grimaces and oh's and ah's and he, he, he's and simperings and mamby-pambyism, a whole world of which is not worth one good honest round of laughter. From such a hollow scene the tortured guest retires at the close of the evening, assuring the host that he has enjoyed himself. Society is become so contorted and deformed in this respect that a mountain cabin where the rustics gather at a quilting or an apple-paring, has in it more good cheer than all the frescoed refrigerators of the metropolis.

I pass on to speak of ecclesiastical lies, those which are told of the advancement or retarding of a church or sect. It is hardly worth your while to ask an extreme Calvinist what an Arminean believes. He will tell you that an Arminian believes that man can save himself. An Arminian believes no such thing. It is hardly worth your while to ask an extreme Arminian what a Calvinist believes. He will tell you that a Calvinist believes that God made some men just to damn them. A Calvinist believes no such thing. It is hardly worth your while to ask a Pedo-Baptist what a Baptist believes. He will tell you a Baptist believes that immersion is necessary for salvation. A Baptist does not believe any such thing. It is hardly worth your while to ask a man, who very much hates Presbyterians, what a Presbyterian believes. He will tell you that a Presbyterian believes that there are infants in hell a span long, and that very phraseology has come down from generation to generation in the Christian church. There never was a Presbyterian who believed that. "Oh," you say, "I heard some Presbyterian minister 20 years ago say so." You did not. There never was a man who believed that. There never will be a man who will believe that. And yet, from boyhood, I have heard that particular slander against a Christian church going down through the community.

Then, how often is it that there are misrepresentations on the part of individual churches in regard to other churches—especially if a church comes to great prosperity. As long as a church is in poverty, and the singing is poor, and all the surroundings are decrepit, and the congregation are so hardly bested in life that their pastor goes with elbows out, then there will always be Christian people in churches who say: "What a pity! what a pity!" But let the day of prosperity come to a Christian church and let the music be triumphant, and let there be vast assemblages, and then there will be even ministers of the Gospel critical and denunciatory and full of misrepresentation and falsification, giving the impression to the outside world that they do not like the corn because it is not ground in their mill. Oh, my friends, let us in all departments of life stand back from deception.

But some one says: "The deception that I practice is so small that it don't amount to anything." Ah, my friends, it does amount to a great deal. You say: "When I deceive, it is only about a case of needles, or a box of buttons, or a row of pins." But the article may be so small you can put it in your vest pocket, but the sin is as big as the pyramids, and the echo of your dishonor will reverberate through the mountains of eternity. There is no such thing as a small sin. They are all vast and stupendous, because they will all have to come under inspection in the day of judgment. You may boast yourself of having made a fine bargain—a sharp bargain. You may carry out what the Bible says in regard to that man who went in to make a purchase and depreciated the value of the goods, and then after he had got away boasted of the splendid bargain he had made. "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth." It may seem to the world a sharp bargain, but the recording angel wrote down in the ponderous tomes of eternity: "Mr. So-and-So, doing business on Pennsylvania avenue, or Broadway, or Chestnut street, or State street, told one lie."

May God extirpate from society all the ecclesiastical lies, and all the social lies, and all the mechanical lies, and all the commercial lies, and all the agricultural lies, and to make every man to speak the truth of his neighbor. My friends, let us make our life correspond to what we are. Let us banish all deception from our behavior. Let us remember that the time comes when God will demonstrate before an assembled universe just what we are. The secret will come out. We may hide it while we live, but we can not hide it when we die. To many life is a masquerade ball. As at such entertainment gentlemen and ladies appear in garb of kings or queens, or mountain bandits, or clowns, and then at the close of the dance put off their disguise, so many all through life are in mask. The masquerade ball goes on, and gemmed hands clasp gemmed hand, and dancing feet respond to dancing feet, and gleaming brow bends to gleaming brow, and the masquerade ball goes bravely on. But after a while languor comes and blurs the sight. Lights lower. Floor hollow with sepulchral echo. Music saddens into a wail. Lights lower. Now the masquerade is hardly seen. The fragrance is exchanged for the sickening odor of garlands that have lain a long while in the damp of sepulchers. Lights lower. Mists fill the room. The scarf drops from the shoulder of beauty, a shroud. Lights lower. Torn leaves and withered garlands now hardly cover up the ulcered feet. Stench of lampwicks almost quenched. Choking dampness. Chilliness. Feet still. Hands folded. Eyes shut. Voice hushed. Lights out.

Literature.

More of Tennyson, more of Longfellow, more of Whittier, some history, some biography, a carefully-selected bit of science and philosophy. Read sparingly of fiction, read the cleanest and best newspapers.—Rev. J. Ward Gamble, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Curfew.

I pray for the time when the curfew law shall be enforced. Do you know where your boy is to-night? If you don't, the time is coming when you will sing: "Oh, where is my wandering boy to-night?"—Rev. J. W. Collie, Adventist, Louisville, Ky.

Learning and Wisdom.

Learning is the acquisition of a great quantity of miscellaneous matter. Wisdom is capacity, power, character, use of youself, and comes with the knowledge of that which is invisible and eternal.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

Paralysis.

Many men are losing their souls because they don't believe the story of Jonah and the whale. They are spiritually paralyzed, because they can not reconcile foreordination and free will.—Rev. Robert Macdonald, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Hell.

I regard it as a great misfortune that the word "hell," which has in the common mind the meaning of the place of final torment, was used instead of the word "hades" in the Presbyterian creed.—Rev. Henry C. McCook, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

Sons and Fathers.

Those of the younger generation are no longer satisfied with the simple recording of their father's deeds. As their fathers were men of action and conviction so would they be.—Rev. Lyman Ward, Universalist, New York City.

Mormonism.

When Joseph Smith prophesied to his Mormon dupes that the day would come when he would be president of the United States, he was a poor prophet.—Rev. S. W. Brown, Methodist, Kansas City.

Profanity.

Americans are said to be the profanest people in the world. The men swear, the women swear, and children with the lisp hardly out of their speech, swear.—Rev. F. M. Goodchild, Baptist, New York City.

Birth of Religion.

Man gave to nature's forces a personality. The nature myth became the hero myth and in a later development was given a moral significance.—Rev. Dr. Platt, Universalist, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

WILLING WORKERS.

[A Temperance Song.]

Work, boys, work, while still it is day;
Work, boys, work, 'tis better than play.
Work with a will and work with a might,
Fight with the foe by day and by night;
Vanquish him, banish him out of sight,
Daily not with him, "go for the right."

Fight, boys, fight, till the battle is won,
Fight, boys, fight, till you hear the "well done."
Fight with the young and fight with the old,
Bring them all saved at last to the fold.
Vanquish him, banish him out of sight,
Dally not with him, "go for the right."

Shout, boys, shout, with your banners on high;
Shout, boys, shout, till the news reach the sky.
Shout it abroad o'er sea and o'er land,
God bless the work of the temperance band.
Vanquish him, banish him out of sight,
Dally not with him, "go for the right."
—Mrs. F. C. De Fontaine, in Union Signal.

BEGAN AT THE WRONG END.

Gray-Haired Man's Reason for Never Learning to Smoke.

At a W. C. T. U. county convention a paper upon narcotics and tobacco had been presented and was open to remarks or discussion. The president of the convention called upon an oldish gray-haired gentleman who sat near the front of the church, and with whom she was somewhat acquainted, and said: "Mr. ——, can't you tell us something upon this tobacco question; you don't know even the taste of tobacco, do you?" Then to the great surprise of many the gentleman arose and said: "Most certainly I do," and then he went on to relate his experience.

When a small boy, he and his brothers found the stump of an old cigar, and going out back of the house or in the field he had tried to learn to smoke. He was so sick; "sick unto death" he then thought, and when his mother found out the trouble (as she did, of course), she said, "I don't pity you a bit."

It was the first time he had ever known her to speak to him in this fashion.

However, his first trial at smoking taught him a good lesson, for, as he said, he commenced to learn at "the wrong end" of the cigar; the wrong end, the strong and bitter end, and he never wanted to smoke a cigar again.

What a pity that some of the inveterate smokers of the present day hadn't begun at the wrong end of the cigar, as did Mr. ——, and then possibly they would have been sick and disgusted enough to have abandoned it at the start. But to all who read this article, let me say: Never begin to smoke at all, and then you will never have to stop.—National Temperance Advocate.

DRUGS DO NOT STRENGTHEN.

Temporarily Stimulate Man by Drawing on His Reserve Forces.

There is no drug yet discovered, so far as we know, unless it be alcohol, which distinctly adds force to the body when it is taken. All of the so-called "strengthening remedies," which enable a man to accomplish more work when he is under their influence, do so not by adding units to his body, but by utilizing those units of force which he has already obtained and stored away as reserve force by the digestion of his food. Kola, coca, excessive quantities of coffee and tea and similar substances, while they temporarily cause nervous work to seem light, do so only by adding to the units of force which a man ought to spend in his daily life, these units which he should most sacredly preserve as his reserve fund. The condition of the individual who, when tired and exhausted, uses these remedies, with the object of accomplishing more work than his fatigued system could otherwise endure, is similar to that of a banker who, under the pressure of financial difficulties, draws upon his capital and reserve fund to supplement the use of those moneys which he can properly employ in carrying on his business. The result in both instances is the same. In a greater or less time the banker or the patient, as the case may be, finds that his reserve fund has disappeared and that he is a pecuniary or nervous bankrupt.—Therapeutic Gazette.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

Drunkards are made because boys don't refuse to drink.—National Temperance Advocate.

Moral suasion backed by legal suasion is the power of God in legislation to save the state.—National Temperance Advocate.

When a politician undertakes to carry water on one shoulder and whisky on the other, if he spills either it is always the water.—Voice.

Does it pay to tolerate a traffic which breeds crime, poverty, idleness, shame and death wherever it is allowed?—National Temperance Advocate.

That was an apropos story which Dr. Hulbert told of Francis Murphy, the temperance apostle. Murphy said in an address: "I would rather have one little spray of a flower given to me while I am alive as a token of affection and esteem than to have you throw a bouquet as big as a bushel at me when I am dead, saying: 'There, Murphy, smell that!'"

A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe. His calculation is based on the percentage of alcoholic liquors consumed. According to this standard, each person in France drinks 13 quarts of alcohol in many more quarts of wines, beers, etc., in the course of a year.

A very funny defense of the Princetonian grillroom is seriously made by a friend of the institution, in which he says that he overheard two students over their beer—not discussing the football wedge—but "The Attributes of Deity Under Anthropomorphic Limitations." We have a suspicion that their mugs must have contained very strong taps of old English ale.

Human Vices in a Dog.

The most dissipated dog in town is owned by Harry McCafferty, of 1512 Garnet street, Philadelphia. In addition to being addicted to the beer habit the animal is an inveterate cigarette smoker and is passionately fond of chewing tobacco. It first contracted the habit by eating the stumps of cigars and cigarettes. It is a curious sight to witness the dog perched upon a chair with a cigarette in its mouth and a pair of spectacles on its nose. The dog will chew any kind of tobacco, and seems to prefer it to food, but, as this habit may prove dangerous, its master is substituting candy, which has been in the same box with tobacco, and the smell rarely deceives the eccentric pet.

Breaks Down the Brain.

Alcohol, of all drugs, attacks the highest and last formed powers of the brain, breaking down and dissolving from the very pinnacle of life. This failure of the higher brain powers is apparent when the man is under the influence of spirits, but is covered up when sober and concealed, but exists just the same. The man who has been intoxicated has more or less permanently injured the best powers of his brain.—T. D. Crothers, M. D.

SOWING AND REAPING.

Sad Object Lesson Showing the Evils of Intemperance.

["As ye sow, so shall ye reap."]

Walking home from my employment one evening, I came behind a tall, lanky man, whose body and limbs seemed to have fallen greatly away from a former robust condition. He hobbled along in a slow, limping fashion, dragging one limb after the other, as if with a painful effort he had hard work to accomplish.

Touched with sympathetic pity, I said to a shopmate at my side: "What is the matter with that poor fellow?"

"Paralyzed," was the sententious reply.

"Looks as if he must, at one time, have been a more than commonly strong man?" I pursued.

"One of the strongest men I ever knew, ten years ago," my shopmate responded.

"Whatever has caused his present pitiable condition?" I asked.

Curt and sententious as before, came the reply:

"Whisky!"

That was all. A single word told the whole story. But what a world of terrible meaning in it. And what a horrible condition the man was in. It was not alone that his limbs were so weak and helpless; there was a foulness exhaled from his body that forced the people in a street car, the moment he entered, to leave their seats and press as far as possible away from him.

Think what it must have been for wife and children, compelled to endure the contamination of his presence within their closely confined home. And this, while the wreck of manhood was less than 50 years of age. Was it not an awful reaping from whisky bottle sowing?

Only a day or two afterwards, a second libel on decent humanity came into view from an upper room of the factory in quest of a trifling matter he wished to procure. I felt almost sickened at the mere sight of him. It was not his thin streaks of white hair and beard,

HE HOBBLED ALONG.

his tottering walk and utter lack of intelligence in dull face, and lack-luster eyes; but that his whole seeming gave more the thought of a low animal than upright human being.

Unable to find his way out of the room, my shopmate led him by the route he had come, then tersely remarked: "There's a chap that ought to be in better fix at 93 than he is at 73. He don't know he's living. He didn't know what he came down here for. Didn't know how he got down. He'll not find his way back, if nobody helps him. The fact is, he doesn't know anything. Push him anywhere and he'll stick, same as a block of wood."

"How under Heaven has he fallen into such a pitiable condition?"

Again came the one word, which gave such terrible meaning:

"Whisky!"

Before I could offer a word of comment, my shopmate continued:

"Used to be one of the strongest men in the village where he lived in his young days. Could outrun, outjump, outwork all the men for miles around. He went by the name 'Strong Mike.' He earned the biggest kind of wages, and drank and spreed till all was blue. He kept it up till he was 50, then gradually slumped down to the no-account cripple you see. He ought to be dead. He's not a bit of use in the world. His children are willing to keep him, without his need to work, but they won't keep him in the liquor that's fetched him where he is. But he will have his schnapps, and the boss lets him fool around out of pity. He won't last long, though. You can see he's on his last legs."

This proved true; for albeit he is still alive, his tottering legs have given out. The other day he fell down, and was not able to rise, and he had to be helped to his home.

And this satanic "sowing" is steadily fostered by the governments of every civilized nation, in these, the closing days of the nineteenth century! How the fair earth lies thick-strewn with the blighted lives, animalized manhood, with wives and children reduced to beggary, from the liquor traffic's fearful reaping!

And the poor, weak soul who fell at his workbench, to be borne to his home to die, as the fool dies from 73 years of whisky-bottle sowing; when and how will his reaping end!—W. Whitworth, in Herald of Gospel Liberty.

AN INSIDIOUS IMP.

Chewing of Coca Leaves Does Not Strengthen.

The use of coca, wine and such stuff is ruining many persons. A student writes to a contemporary that she has chewed coca leaves for over three months, and has done more work than she used to in six months. The poor, simple girl is in the same condition as the drunkard. It has been said that coca in any form does not create force or energy, but, in some mysterious way, it sets every latent and reserve energy in the body in motion. Thus the abnormally stimulated system uses up energy needed for emergencies, and at last collapses. By its anesthetic action it destroys or deadens the sense of hunger, and food is not craved, thus adding another element of final exhaustion. Even strong coffee or tea habitually used can conceal man's breaking condition from him for many years. Tobacco does the same. The other day a merchant remarked: "I could not get through my business if it was not for my cigars." He might just as well have said: "I could not keep my bank account good if I did not pawn my stock, or pay my interest account if I did not take the money out of the principal."—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Taxing Chewing Members.

The trustees of a Methodist church in Alabama have introduced a tax of ten dollars per annum upon every member of the congregation who chews tobacco. It is said to "work well." We do not know whether that means that it helps the finances of the church or reduces the number of tobacco chewers. But if every tobacco chewer in the church were to quit chewing and devote the proceeds to the Lord's cause it would swell the income of the churches wonderfully.—Evangelical Messenger.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

THE NARROW WAY.

If we could always live
In Heavenly places, enthroned and still;
Could feel with reverent and rejoicing thrill
The presence of the angels; and could see
With purged eyes, the rays of glory shine
Round a transfigured form, sublime, divine.

If we could always stand
So near to Christ that we could clasp His hand,
And follow where He led through every day,
Beholding in those mild, benignant eyes
The Radiance that illumines Paradise,
Unconscious and unheeding of the way;
If sacred rapture were life's daily leaven,
Why, that, methinks, were Heaven!

But ours the mundane earth,
Surroundings that forbid us to aspire,
And sin which quenches the celestial fire;
Pleasures that woo us to unholy mirth;
Dark seasons, when, weak wavering from our aim,
We doubt our Lord, through endless years the same!

Each for the other's sake,
Sweet sacrifice of self 'tis ours to make:
And ours to tread a steep and thorny road
Where He, the Man of Sorrows, meekly went,
To freely be in willing service spent,
To point sad wanderers to the saints' abode;
And so, by lowly paths and strife well striven,
At last attain to Heaven!
—Beatrice Clayton, in Boston Watchman.

"INTO THE SAME IMAGE."

A Reason for Keeping the Beautiful Uppermost in Our Thought.

For our own sake, as well as to be just and helpful to them, we need to look as little as righteousness will allow on the faultiness of people we have contact with. What we contemplate in them with familiarizing view communicates itself to us, and tends to become an element in our own character. While we watch men eager and successful in groveling pursuits our soul begins to send tendrils downward, and, given time, will fasten and develop roots there. We cannot keep our eyes on the annoying ways of petulant persons without becoming petulant. Shunning to get pictures of degradation in our curious minds degrades. We have so much chameleon nature that we must reflect within us the colors that shine on our minds. When we go among debased people to raise them out of debasement by making Christ known to them, the presence of Christ in our hearts is divine security. Even then it would not be safe to think much on their debased living. Vileness will stain the whitest soul that muses on it. To keep ourselves "unspotted" in the intercourse of common life—to maintain nobleness among its meanness, to be unselfish whilst those you have to do with are grasping, to determine our every course by principle, though policy is the general study, to return good for evil and blessing for cursing and prayer for despiteful treatment—to prove Christian in the midst of wickedness, we will have to withhold fixed sights from the wickedness before us, and find delightful and upholding and uplifting godliness to fill it. What the artist sees goes into his soul, and thence to his canvas.—J. Malcolm Smith, in N. Y. Observer.

LINCOLN'S FAITH.

Illustration of a Great Truth in the Life of Our Martyr President.

Again, inaction kills belief, while action of any sort nourishes it. Phillips Brooks was fond of saying: "Do something with your religion, and your religion will not die." So with all our beliefs. Though it is often bred in our mind by pondering things over, calling up images until they become fixtures, belief is oftener born and nourished in earnest action. Lincoln's life gives a notable example. In his pioneer days he was skeptic. Both Lamon and Henderson say that up to the time Lincoln went to Washington as president he was not a professing believer in any Christian faith. But during the days of the war, when Lincoln bore tremendous burdens of action and anxiety, embodying and enforcing the will of the nation, he became thoroughly religious. It is told that in 1864, when the tension was at its highest, and Lincoln's life was like the action of the heart of the whole people, in that time the president was found more than once on his knees at prayer. Lincoln's faith did not come to him by reasoning, but in the stress and strain of life. He laid hold upon certain great truths with the grip of a hungering and thirsting nature. It is in this way, I believe, that the strongest faith is attained. With his whole nature stretched to its highest tension, no man can avoid conviction. So long as he merely rests, remains inactive, passive, he may get along without a faith; but when his soul is awakened and his feeling aroused, believe he must.—Popular Science Monthly.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPECTATIONS.

Think Soberly According to the Measure of Your Faith.

A fair share of the unhappiness of life comes from extravagant expectations. Few of us find that reality exactly corresponds to our dreams; we discover that there is a seamy side to the work we thought we should thoroughly enjoy; that our friends are not quite the sort of persons we thought they were; and that the things we imagined would please us most lose some of their power to charm. This is the experience that makes cynics, pessimists, and that most disagreeable of all people, those with a grievance. But it is a fair question whether they are taking their early dreams too seriously. You say you were disappointed, but what right had you to build a castle in Spain and think that you could live in it? Moralists are always telling us not to be extravagant with our money. If we spend it too lavishly we shall soon have none to spend. Would it not be a good plan for them to tell us, once in awhile, how surely we may bankrupt our happiness by cherishing extravagant expectations and then cursing our luck and having the sky of the soul constantly clouded by disappointment because things did not correspond to them? It would not be difficult to find a text for such a sermon. Is it not St. Paul who says something about the wisdom of not thinking of ourselves more highly than we ought to think, but of thinking soberly?—Great Thoughts.

A Complete Life.

To exist merely is not to live. Many a short life is a full one. A life that does not reach to its threescore and ten need not be incomplete. Life is in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feeling, not in figures on a dial." To know God revealed in Jesus Christ; to serve in faithfulness though it be but in a few things; to suffer patiently, which is this world's special grace, and to love one another, "even as I have loved you"—is to live no incomplete life. A day of that sort of living is "better than a thousand."—S. S. Times.

Faith and Works.

When we believe with all our hearts, then we will work and give with all our might. What a man does and sacrifices for a cause depends upon how strongly he believes in it.—Rev. W. W. Dawley, in Chicago Standard.

RETREATS FOR THE SPIRIT.

Advice of the Devout St. Francis of Sales.

"As often as you can in the course of the day recall your spirit into the presence of God," writes St. Francis of Sales in his meditations on the Devout Life. In the noise and confusion of the visible, one needs constantly to take refuge in the invisible. We are always in the presence of God; to find that presence we do not need to seek the silence of the desert or the monastery; we need only to remember that we are in His presence and to recall our spirits to the consciousness that wherever we are, there is God also. To give His deep counsel greater definiteness, the great bishop of Geneva added these striking words: "Remember, then, to make occasional retreats into the solitude of your heart whilst outwardly engaged in business or conversation. This mental solitude cannot be prevented by the multitude of those who are about you, for they are not about your heart, but about your body, so your heart may remain, alone, in the presence of God alone." This was the refuge of David under the burdens of the state; and in this habit lies the secret of that richness of expression of the spiritual life which makes the Book of Psalms one of the text-books of the religious life. "O Lord," cries the King, "as for me, I am always with Thee. I have set God always before me. Unto Thee lift I up mine eyes, O Thou that dwellest in the Heavens. My eyes are ever looking unto the Lord."

When St. Catherine of Siena, the good bishop adds, by way of illustration, was deprived by her parents of every opportunity for prayer and meditation, she made "a little interior oratory within her own soul," in which she found, at all times, the solitude of the heart which she craved. Persecution could not harm her. "You may kill us," wrote a great Christian to a Roman emperor, "but you cannot hurt us." The noise and tumult of the world could not confuse her; she was in it, but she was not of it. She needed neither stated time of worship nor consecrated place to kneel in; her own heart had become a sanctuary, and her own soul a retreat. She was impregnable in the fastness of her spirit.

It is a great mistake to suppose that such retreats from the noise of the world are no longer necessary; that they are characteristic of a religious experience which the race has left behind in the swift movement forward. The modern world looks back with a kind of self-conscious complacency on the medieval world, and thanks God in a very audible voice that it is no longer what it was five centuries ago. The progress has been great, and nowhere greater than in the freedom and breadth of the religious life as men now understand it; but there have been losses as well as gains, and one of these losses is the apparent disappearance from the consciousness of a multitude of religious people of the need of silence and solitude in order that the presence of God may be felt. It is a noble manifestation of the Christian spirit which makes so many modern men impatient of any kind of religious confession which is not evidenced and confirmed by immediate and ardent service. Never before in the history of the race has religion been so swiftly and nobly translated into human helpfulness, and men are everywhere showing their love for the invisible God by the love they bear for their brethren.

In this modern emphasis upon activity and helpfulness there is danger, however, that the springs of spiritual power may lose in depth and capacity. If an immense surface of hitherto arid territory is to be irrigated and its desolation turned into fruitfulness, the fountains themselves must be deepened. The impulse must gather force with the increased volume of activity. And so it comes about that to-day men need to realize more keenly than before that they are not only in the presence of their fellows, but that they are also in the presence of God. There is sore need of a revival of the medieval consciousness not only of dependence upon God but of dependence on meditation, prayer and solitude of the spirit. The man who speaks often without constant and arduous preparation runs shallow in thought and becomes commonplace in expression; the man who writes without tireless preparation of mind and spirit through reading, observation and meditation loses freshness, originality and force and becomes a mere maker of sentences; in like manner the religious man whose force goes out in practical work, without constant inward devoutness and seeking of God, becomes a religious mechanician and ceases to be a source of inspiration and power.

Activity is the manifestation of life, but it is not life. Life bears the fruit of service and helpfulness, but it is neither visible nor audible; it is hidden in that mystery which not only veils the throne of God but enfolds everything else that is Divine among men. To find that life one must withdraw from the visible into the invisible; one must pass from the presence of man into the presence of God. And St. Catherine found and foreshadowed the way of the modern man when she made "a little interior oratory within her soul." Into these invisible places of meditation and worship one may go from the noise of the world as really as one steps from the tumult of the street into the vast silence of a cathedral; but one does not need to seek them afar; their noiseless doors are always within touch of the hand that feels for them.—N. Y. Outlook.

SPEAR POINTS.

Some Truths Put in a Form to Make Them Stick.

A $20-coat often covers a five-cent soul.

Truthfulness is the diamond of character.

Hypocrisy is a cloak that is ragged in the back.

A heart without love is like a violin without strings.

Character is what a man is, not what he appears to be.

A pious face is not an infallible proof of a devoted spirit.

Let God lead, and whenever one door shuts another will open.

Activity is safety. Inaction is danger and death. Work or die.

A good conscience is better capital than a large bank account.

The golden rule exactly fits into every honest business transaction.

All things were made for the good, and some day they will have them.

He is more than half miserable who is doing nothing to make others happy.

Any fool can make money, but it takes wisdom to know how to spend it.

Anything done for God makes us takes wisdom to know how to spend it well.—Ram's Horn.

Jurisdiction of Conscience.

Conscience is not given us to exercise dominion over a part of the life, but over the whole of it; over our political relations, sympathies and doings, as well as over ordinary business transactions.—United Presbyterian.

Determination.

There is no power on earth like the power of a great determination.—Rev. Dr. Thompson.

THE PUZZLER

No. 260.—Charade.

[illegible]
My first to earth [illegible] their king
[illegible] are only learnt
To make my SECOND touch the ground!
My WHOLE 's a curious little man,
One of a most amusing clan.

No. 261. Pictured Fruits and Flowers.

Five fruits and flowers. What are they?

No. 262.—Quadruple Puzzle.

The right slant, of five, "part of a fish;" the left slant, "the gamut;" the vertical, "a ladder;" the horizontal, "a rudimentary leaf, as in a pine cone."

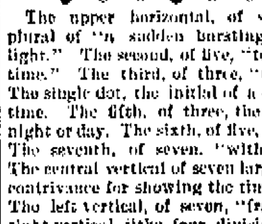
No. 263. Three Small Diamonds.

1. A letter. 2. A small bed. 3. Coin. 4. A number. 5. A letter.

1. A letter. 2. An animal. 3. A girl's name. 4. Anything that is whirled in play. 5. A letter.

1. A letter. 2. Chance. 3. A pattern. 4. A number. 5. A letter.

No. 264.—An Hourglass.



The upper horizontal, of seven, the plural of "a sudden bursting forth of light." The second, of five, "to rest for a time." The third, of three, "the close." The single dot, the initial of a division of time. The fifth, of three, the center of night or day. The sixth, of five, "to stop." The seventh, of seven, "without end." The central vertical of seven large dots, "a contrivance for showing the time of day." The left vertical, of seven, "frail." The right vertical, "the four divisions of the year."

No. 265.—Numerical Enigma.

My whole is a word of 14 letters.
My 1, 6, 7, 8, is cold.
My 5, 12, 13, 11, is part of the body.
My 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, is part of the hand.
My 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, is a river in England.
My 8, 6, 13, is a cake.
My 7, 2, 6, 4, 5, is part of the face.
My 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 9, is to fall.
My 7, 2, 4, 5, 9, 3, is a relation.

No. 266.—Anagrams.

1. Men will bid U. Co.
2. Boomerang lass.
3. Cow toil for vote.
4. Worms meet a jar.
5. Great lamb Noah.
6. Is wool terns. 147
7. Eliu tow sy ocan.
8. That I. P. paid Juice.
9. Mery [illegible]

Conundrums Answered.

My first is a prop, my second's a prop, and my whole is a prop. "Dear me!" you exclaim, this is very proper. What is it? Why, a footstool, to be sure.

What did the tea-kettle say when tied to the little dog's tail? "After you!" We should have thought it more probable that it said, "Kettle long with you!"

What did the pistol ball say to the wounded duelist? "I hope I give satisfaction."

And if you saw a peach with a bird on it, and you wished to get the peach without disturbing the bird, what would you do? Do? Why, wait till he flew off! Nevertheless a man who waited very long would probably wait till he was—was—(s)peechless.

What song did the little dog sing who was blown off the ocean pier? "My bark is on the sea." Poor little feller! It's quite a Barkarole.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 251.—Numerical Enigma: Charles Dickens.

No. 252.—A Missing Article: Kit-cat, kit, skittish, kitchen, kith, kite, kitten, Kit.

No. 253.—Hourglass:

R E C A N T A T I O N
O P P O R T U N E
G E N E R A L
B O N N Y
I C Y
H
V E X
P A R T S
S P U M O U S
U L U L A T I O N
I N C L I N A T I O N

No. 254.—Word Squares:

L O A F	H O M E R	O P A L
O G R E	O L I V E	P A V E
A R E A	M I L E S	A V O N
F E A T	E V E N T	L E N T
	R E S T S	

No. 255.—Charade: Art-i-choke.

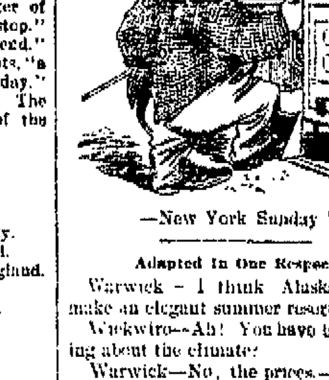
No. 256.—Illustrated Rebuses: 1. The links that sloth and laziness connect I cut asunder again. 2. We should not deny agriculture its due honors.

No. 257.—Divided Cities: 1. Brook-lyn. 2. Ra-leigh. 3. New-port.

No. 258.—Decapitations: Warm, A-pace, R-ail, R-am, E-very, N-ear.

No. 259.—Anagrams: 1. James Russell Lowell. 2. Charles Dickens. 3. Alfred Tennyson. 4. Alfred Austin. 5. William Makepeace Thackeray. 6. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

"Taking on Fat."



—New York Sunday World.

Adapted in One Respect.

Warwick—I think Alaska would make an elegant summer resort.

Wickwire—Ah! You have been reading about the climate?

Warwick—No, the prices.—Truth.

In the Vernacular.

Professor—And what did Priam do when he heard that Troy was burning?

Sapient Freshman—He said there'll be a hot time in the old town tonight.

Fruit House Prices for 1897.

1896 is gone, and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve. In the ups and downs of merchandise many changes have taken place. A great many goods are now at low water mark. Any change from now on will, in all likelihood be upwards. All staple goods are lower than they have been for years. Sugars are now ½c lower. Coffee is 2c lower. Teas are firmer but no higher. Evaporated Apples 3c lower, so cheap are they that the packers get little for their labor; only 8c per lb; the regular Dried Apples 5c lb.

Sugars 1-2c Lower on all Grades.

Extra C 4½c lb
Standard Coffee A 5c lb
Standard Granulated, 5¼
Finest Powdered, 6c
Best Cut Loaf, 6c

Coffee is Down Another Cent Per Pound. This Makes a Reduction the Past Year of 5c Per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying as it is loose, not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 15c
Mail Pouch in packages, 12c
Other brands in packages 15c
Rich Mocha, Green 25c; Roasted, 32c
Green Rio, very best, 12c
Good Rio, Green, 10c
Government Java, 26c
Java, Roasted, 31c

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices' they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. Our sales in Teas increase year after year; this is in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the Importer, in this way we save to our customers the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c
Young Hyson, good, 30c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c
Oolong best Tea, 50c
Tea in 1 lb Packages, 15c
Gunpowder, good, 30c
Gunpowder, best, 50c
Imperial, good, 30c
Imperial, best, 50c
Japan, very best, 50c
Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack And California.

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than we are selling at, we bought early during the packing season and give our customers the benefit of our purchase.

Best Warsaw Tomatoes, 9c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 7c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 6c can
Egyptian brand New York Corn, 10c can
Gallon Pie Peaches, 20c can
Gallon Apples, best, 12½c per can
California Gages, 12c can
California Peaches, 15c can
California Egg Plums, 12c can
California Apricots, 14c can
Baltimore Peaches, 12c can
Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits-- Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 9c
California Raisins, extra, 7c
California Nectarines, 9c
California Apricots, 10c
California Prunes, 5c and 10c
California Peaches, 8c
Evaporated Apples, 8c
Domestic Apples, 5c
Pitted Cherries, 7c
No. 1 Raspberries, 18c
Best Blackberries, 10c
Zantee Currants, 7c

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups And New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 60c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in Bottles 35c
Golden Drips, per gallon, 35c
New Orleans Molasses, gal., 15c
Best New Orleans, gal., 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gal., 25c

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c Gallon
Neatsfoot, 60c Gallon
Fish Oil, 60c Gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c Gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 30c Gallon
Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c Gallon
Linseed Oil, Raw, 55c Gallon
Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c Gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick, per lb, 7c
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 14c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, Extra, 10c lb
Pen Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint 1oz pages, 10c lb
This is the lowest candies have ever been sold at in the history of the trade.

Fine Cut And Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 20c
Fine Cut, extra, 35c
Fine Cut, best, 65c
The Boy's Delight Cigars, 45c per box
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box
C. C. Cigars, $1.15 per box
Plug, Battle Ax, pound, 25c
Plug, Horse Shoe pound, 40c
Plug, J. T., best pound, 35c
Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c
Mail Pouch, pound, 32c

Liquors And Wines, for Medical use only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c Gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c Gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c Gallon
German Kuemmel, $1.50 Gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 80c Gallon
California Muscatel 80c Gallon
Wines in bottles, 30c Bottle
Whiskies, New, $1 and $1.25 Gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40 and $2.50 Gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 25c each
Window Shades, best 35c each
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 28c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard 45c
Brussels Carpet, best, yard, 75c
Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Linoleum, best 70c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best per yard, 32c yard
Extra Supers, per yard, 50c
Pro. Brussels, 50c yard

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades, we beat all others. You can save at least 20 per cent on the dollar at the Fruit House

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897.

FRUITS & FLOWERS

BULB CULTURE.

Autumn Work Out of Doors Covering the Bath Bed.

If we would meet the early snow drops and crocuses, the gaudy tulip and the princely hyacinth, with their companions, in the garden in the spring, we must live as fall planters. Because autumn does not to many seem the right time for garden making, so don't many lawns and flower gardens are without these most charming flowers that otherwise would have them. There is no good excuse for this. It is just as easy to make up and plant flower beds in September or October as it is in the spring, according to Vick's Magazine, from which the following is gleaned:

The great value of the hardy bulbs in extending the season of bloom in the garden makes it inexcusable not to have them in abundance. Without this class the lawn and flower beds are bare of bloom for several months in the spring before they are occupied with the regular summer flowers. It means one crop of bloom in the season when with autumn planting the same beds could have succeeding crops from early until late. Nor must we overlook the fact that of all our garden flowers the sweet, beautiful Dutch bulbs, coming in the lovely springtime when nature draws us to the garden, excel all others in delightful qualities.

It is not in the garden alone the advantage of this class of bulbs most strongly appears. Inasmuch as the season of bloom follows very quickly after warmth sufficient to start the growth sets in they are matchless among flowers suited to home culture in winter. Whoever can succeed in growing any kind of house plants may without hesitation undertake the culture of hardy bulbs in the window, for the culture of no others is easier. With the hardy bulbs at our command there is no excuse for not having an abundance of the most delightful flowers in our homes during the winter and spring.

Be sure to give the spring blooming bulbs a nice warm winter blanket of leaves, litter from the stable or brush or a combination of all, and do not be in a hurry in spring to get them out of their winter clothes. Don't rush out the first warm day and clear away all the brush and litter just because it is unsightly looking. The crocus and snowdrop will not need so warm a covering as the other bulbs and can be uncovered earlier in the spring. But from the tulips, hyacinths, etc., gradually remove the covering, leaving the finest of the stable litter on the beds permanently.

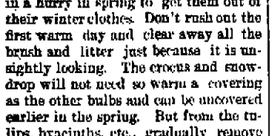
The Most Costly Fruits.

As estimated in the New York Sun, hothouse grapes are the costliest of fruits. "They are never less than 75 cents a pound, and when they are most costly, in February and March, they sell for $9 a pound, sometimes going as high as $10 a pound. At prices ranging up to $2 a pound there is a ready sale for them. At the higher prices they are sold almost exclusively for the use of invalids. There is a sale for all that are produced, but the production at the season of highest prices is small. The cost of production is great, and the vines may die from exhaustion after a single season of forcing.

"The next most costly fruit is the hothouse peach. Hothouse peaches sell in February at $2.50 each. They are used mainly by invalids, but such peaches are also often sold for gifts. They are presented as flowers, or as bonbons would be. Three or four peaches are packed in cotton and set off with a few peach leaves in a handsome box. Hothouse peaches run down to about 60 cents each in April and May, when we begin to get the first of the peaches from the south."

Growing Violets.

Violets are so easy to grow that it is surprising they are not in every garden. They are not injured by frosts, but the severe frost has to be kept from them to get them to bloom all winter long. A little two-light cold frame will secure this effectually. If made tight and strong, they will do good service for many years. The frame may be put into shape and the violets planted in September or October, and the plants will be in flower by Christmas and then keep it up until far into spring. One of the troubles is to get the sash and frames properly made. But these can now be procured ready made and shipped at a small cost. To show what a good frame should be Meehan in his Monthly calls attention to an illustration from Lord & Burnham's catalogue of a cold frame, with sash placed in position and the plants set in the earth beneath.



COLD FRAME WITH VIOLETS.

There are few enemies of the violet, a fortunate circumstance for growers.

The Crimson Velvet Plant.

It is told in American Gardening that an everyday name has been found for one of the newer offerings, Gynura aurantica. This name is "crimson velvet plant." It is described as a grand and very beautiful plant. It has a very rich surface pile of beautiful magenta crimson color on the young growth. The plant is of good shape, compact and apparently very lusty and robust for one with highly colored foliage. Altogether it is most attractive and bids fair to become popular with window gardeners when its merits are better known.

HAD A BETTER THING.

The Farmer Knew His Business and Would Not Sell Out.

While waiting at the depot there was pointed out to us a farmer who had driven in over the hills with an old horse and a buckboard, and after ascertaining his name the drummer approached him and queried:

"Am I right in thinking your name is Tompkins—George Tompkins?"

"Yes, that's my name," was the reply.

"You own a farm back here about ten miles?"

"Yes."

"Small farm, all covered with stones and hard work to get a living?"

"Waal, it's purty stony," admitted the farmer, "but I do purty well on it."

"Your farm is worth about $12 an acre," resumed the drummer.

"Yes, I guess so, but I want to sell—not this year."

"But I want to buy. I was coming out to see you. I'll give you $20 an acre."

He expected the farmer to jump out of his boots at that, but he didn't jump. He calmly replied that he wouldn't take it.

"Then I'll give you $25."

"Nosp. I guess not."

"Will you take $30?"

"I should think I'd be a fool—not this year."

"My dear man," said the drummer, "your farm is not worth a cent over $12 an acre, but I happen to want it for a purpose, and I'll say $35."

"Not this year," was the calm reply.

"Will you take $40 an acre?"

"I guess not."

"Let me make you one last offer. I'll give you $50 an acre cash down, and we'll make out the papers today. It's four times the value of your land, but I'm rich and can afford a hobby. Will you take it or not?"

"Nosp—not this year."

"Good heavens! But you refuse such an offer! Why, man, what's the matter?"

"Waal, I've got a better thing, mister. I've got three summer boarders coming up here next week to stay for a month, and if you'd offer me $75 an acre I don't think I'd take it."

M. QUAD.

PROFIT IN POULTRY.

What an Enterprising Man With Small Capital May Do.

A correspondent of The Country Gentleman describes a poultry farm he visited some time ago to show what an enterprising farmer who is looking for larger profits can accomplish. A small farm, mostly in timber, but having a few acres of tillable land and a comfortable house, had been purchased very cheap. The timber had been cut and nearly enough lumber and stove wood marketed to pay for the farm. A part of the lumber had been saved and used for building poultry houses. Several of these houses had been cheaply built out of the rough lumber, the owner doing most of the work himself. They were double boarded, with paper between the boards; also board roofs and earth floors were made and windows on the south side. They were made very warm, but no money was spent on appearance or ornament. The inside fixtures were few and simple. The houses were 30 to 40 feet long and about 12 feet wide. On one side were the perches, running the whole length of the building, with a platform under them. On the other side were nest boxes and feeding troughs. The space between these was given to the hens for a scratching floor and covered with hay or straw.

These houses were several rods apart, and from 100 to 150 fowls were kept in each. The houses contained no divisions, and the fowls were not yarded, but had the whole range of the farm. Instead of fencing in the hens he had fenced in his garden and other places he wished to protect from them. Near the buildings were some springs of running water. This water had been carried to some of the houses in pipes, so that fresh water was easily provided for the fowls. Centrally located among the houses was a granary, which was quite large and contained a store with a large kettle for cooking the meat which was fed to the hens in the winter. In the building was also a power bone mill for grinding the bones.

But few chickens are raised on the farm. Every fall the owner starts out with a large wagon filled with crates to buy chickens. He buys both the pullets and cockerels at the market price by weight, keeps the pullets for his laying stock and ships the cockerels to the city. He keeps his hens two years, and then crates them alive and ships them to the city market in August and September, so he must replace one half of his stock every year. He obtains nearly as much for the fowls he sells as they cost, so saves the trouble and expense of raising chickens. Of course by this plan he cannot keep thoroughbred stock, but he says that he is in the business for the money there is in it, and there is more money for him in buying chickens than in raising them.

The reason why this man is able to make a good profit from his hens is that the greater part of their food is produced on the farm. As fast as his land was cleared it was sown with grain, which saved his money in buying grain for his hens, and now, after years of hard toil, he has removed the stumps and stones and fitted his land for growing crops, so that now he can grow about all that is wanted for his hens and team, and their manure furnishes the fertilizer. His family do most of the work in caring for the hens in the summer, so that he is able to give his time to his farm work.

His hens pay him a profit of nearly $1 each, for there is but little outlay for food. Probably $700 to $800 is received for eggs. A buyer comes after them twice a week, and as he can get so many clean and fresh eggs at one place he pays 1 to 2 cents above his price for common eggs. If to the amount received for eggs we add the produce of the orchard and garden, house rent, etc., the income is about $1,000 per year, with an investment of only perhaps $3,000.

There are many small farms of 25 to 50 acres, with a house and other buildings, that in these times can be purchased very cheaply, and an outlay of a few hundred dollars more would erect suitable buildings and stock them with poultry. Ten or 15 acres of oats, buckwheat, corn and perhaps other grains, with cut clover, milk, etc., would furnish food for over 500 fowls. Two or three cows could be kept and fruit and vegetables grown for family use. For a man and family of children who can assist in caring for the poultry, and who has some capital, there seems to be a better prospect to make a living than in dairying or other kinds of farming at the present time. Nearly every business is full and pushed to the utmost, and because of the intense competition and large production the margins are growing smaller. If we engage in a business that requires skill and the close attention to details that many persons are not willing to give it, we can, to a certain extent, get out of the general competition and make fair profits.

Hard and Soft Food.

If any one will moisten a gill of cornmeal, it will be noticed that a large quantity of water will be absorbed. This water is not taken by the fowl voluntarily, but through necessity, in order to accept the food offered. Naturally the fowls drink but little water, and but a small quantity at a time, unless deprived of it for quite awhile. When the crop is packed with soft food and digestion is slow, decomposition begins, being hastened by the animal heat of the body. When the fowl consumes dry food and must seek it, the first portion is digested before the last enters the crop; hence when it drinks there is but a portion of the food eaten moistened and the crop is never full. This matter has been alluded to before, but it is one which should attract attention and receive consideration. To give soft food when it is necessary to do so is correct, but wet food should be given only in limited quantities, and the ground food should be given dry in the trough, if possible, instead of forcing more water in the birds than they really require.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

Attractive Attire For the Rising Generation.

AMERICAN STYLES ARE THE BEST.

Beauty and Comfort Considered in the Dressing of Our Babies. Garments For Toddlers and Girls of Larger Growth. New Fashions For Boys.

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Children have never been dressed prettier or more sensibly than they are now and in this country. In England the majority of parents still believe in the short sleeves and the bare legs and think that exposure tends to make the little ones hardy. In Germany and nearly all the rest of Europe the garments for children are cumbersome and thick and made more for lasting qualities than for daintiness or style. In France the children are rigged out like so many silly little dolls. The children of Italy and the Levant, poor little things, are made to look most ridiculous in their curiously contrived garments.

It has remained then for American mothers to lead in dressing their children in a manner of once heightening their baby beauty and their health and comfort. Beginning with the tender and almost shapeless little baby they dress them in a manner to give them room to grow, to make them safe to handle and to look still sweeter and more appealing to all a woman's instincts of motherhood. Soft woods and fine laces, dainty embroideries and ribbons as blue as the wondering eyes or as pink as the rosebud lips, belong by right to the little one. Filmy and sheer lawns and swan's down as soft as snow go to make their garments. Nothing is quite dainty and delicate enough for the tender little being. There are soft little hands wool flannels with long sleeves and arranged so that no buttons can press into the tender flesh.

The barrie coats now are made with firmly laid plaits which form a soft band and thus do away with the hard, unyielding, double cotton band formerly seen, and after the first few weeks the flannel band that has been worn around the body is discarded. The way babies were swathed and bound up until their little bodies were as stiff and tight as a mummy is enough to make one wonder that there ever was a generation of babies that reached maturity. The long flannel petticoat now has a rather short waisted band, with her 1 straps across the shoulders. I know one progressive little woman who sewed the barrie coat to the bottom of the woolen shirt to give her baby more freedom and comfort. The white skirt is, or should be, made in the same way, and the dresses, slips and even the ceremonial christening robe have high neck and long sleeves. Soft little crocheted sacks take the place of the old blanket, which was a perfect nuisance. Cloaks are made of various materials, faille, cashmere, bedford cord and india silk for the finest ones. These have upper capes made of the same material, trimmed more or less richly with silk embroidery and handsome lace. They are lined with fine silk and wadded softly. Others for everyday wear are made of eider down flannel and are lined very thinly or else left unlined, as the stuff is very warm. Caps are of lace, trimmed with lace ruffs and ribbon.

When the baby can toddle alone, the coat may be of light blue, gray or drab and bordered with krimmer or some other light colored fur; dark is used sometimes on ivory or white cloaks with good effect. Velvet close hoods, with Alsatian bows and borders of fur or lace, are best for winter and lace and thin silk ones for warmer days. The hoods are suitable for the small babies as well as for little girls up to 6 years old and often older if the child is subject to earache. Many children are.

The boys are specially favored this year, as they have an unusually wide choice in headwear. Cunning little tricorns and cloth hats made with a stiff band and six or eight sharp corners to the crown, sailors of beaver and felt, polos of stitched cloth and astrakhan, sailors of tan colored leather and funny little alpine derby shapes, with crown of alpine shape and brim of derby. Scotch caps are also offered, but as yet I have seen none worn. The sailor costume for boys, with some trifling variations from the old ones, are the leading favorites for boys up to 10 years. After that they are no longer boys to dress as fond mothers will, but men with pronounced ideas on matters of their habiliments, with strong predilections toward long pants and high collars and vests showing under their cutaway coats. Overcoats of all sizes, from those of the kilted 4-year-old to those of 16, all show more or less Russian ideas. Fur collars, heavy harness belts and the hussar braid and loops all belong on these coats, be they large or small. Braiding is exceptionally popular just now and is much used for the decoration of children's attire. The soutache weave is best liked and most appropriate for children. It comes in several widths and all the season's colors.

Frocks for small girls may be of almost any kind of material or color. A few years ago it would have been considered rank heresy to put purple or green on a little girl, but not now. Any color properly managed is suitable, though it would seem that some should be avoided, for nothing can make a glaring purple appear childish. I have even seen some dresses made for little girls of brocaded silk and pompadour designs, but they were for party gowns and had combinations of plain goods, which adapted them rather better.

The blouse waist is very girlish and suits the slender, unformed waists well. One gown for a girl of 12 had a blouse with a yoke and epaulets of tan cloth edged with a light brown taffeta plaiting and trimmed with picot edged with castle braid. Two rows went around the blouse and two more on the sleeves. The skirt was double—that is, in two parts, like blue flounces, and each was edged with the braid. The material was a pretty, warm shade of brown. A neat frock for church or visiting was of cadet blue cashmere. The skirt was plain, with three rows of half inch velvet ribbon around the bottom. The waist was blouse style, with two ruffles of the same, like a bertha, each bordered with velvet. The yoke and cuffs were covered with latticework of the velvet ribbon. Shoes are laced up in front and also buttoned, some preferring one kind and some the other. All have very blunt toes. Many have dainty little cords and silk tassels at the top. I noticed a few pairs where the lacing cord was scarlet.

Plaid stuffs—weeds in preference to poplins—are among the prettiest of all the materials for children's everyday gowns. The fine Scotch twill is exceptionally pretty as a material alone, not to mention the clan designs. Garnished with dark velvet or plush they leave nothing to be desired. For school the dark browns and the greens and blues are the most serviceable and I think the prettiest, though shepherd checks are very fashionable and neat.

Hats for girls naturally vary in shape and manner of trimming with the age of the girl and the purpose for which they are designed. For school and ordinary wear there are left shapes in many forms. Flat brims and those which rise on one side and turn up high are very becoming to most young faces. They are simply trimmed with ribbon, silk or velvet, with a few odd looking quills or wooden feathers. Little girls do not wear ostrich feathers on their ordinary hats, as the least dampness takes out all the curl and makes them look old and draggled. Alpine and Tam O'Shanter shapes are liked for girls of four 15 for every day. For church or to wear when visiting or riding there are numerous picturesque hats, many of them of shirred satin, silk or velvet, the shirrs run in with featherbone piping. This is so flexible that, no matter how many rows are put in, the brim can still be turned, twisted or wrought into any preferred shape. These have the edge left so as to form ruffles. Some are trimmed simply with a bird wing, but the greater part have three or four of the long ostrich plumes now in vogue set to fall in different directions. Dark brown, green, prune and deep blue are among the most effective colors for these hats. I forgot to add ruby. This in velvet is very beautiful.

Coats and cloaks vary but slightly from those of last season. Many short jackets are in reefer shape, with three to six immense bone buttons. Others are braided.

Some have fly fronts and are double breasted. There are regular redingotes for very cold days. One I saw was of terra cotta melton for a girl of about 15. It was bordered all around with skunk fur and was elaborately braided with black soutache and lined throughout with Roman striped satin. Empire jackets are pretty and are made principally for the very small girls and are prettily braided and trimmed. Some have gold soutache and others plain black. In fact, nearly all the coats for children from 4 to 8 are short and either in reefer or empire shape. Chinchilla and krimmer and gray astrakhan cloth are all used for short coats for children, but fur is not advisable for them, as it heats the body to the point of perspiration all the time, and when it is left off the child is apt to take cold. Some little girls from 10 to 15 wear short round capes, and box coats with tailor seams are also seen among their garments.

For mourning for young children the empire coat is preferred and is made of any black stuff, not necessarily the expensive cashmere, and all seams are bound and yokes covered with English crape. Black felt hats trimmed with lusterless taffeta ribbon and frosted black quills are proper.

For parties and home dinners where children may be seen with propriety there are lovely little frocks of white and all the evening colors in fine veiling and silk mulls. Dotted swisses are still favorite dress fabrics and, made up with the usual concomitants, are pretty and girlish. They are always made over silk of some contrasting color. Blouse waists with lines of very narrow ruches of butter colored valenciennes set up and down or round and round are extremely pretty. Others have the yoke effect, with lace ruffling around it in bertha shape. For the older girls there are figured silk mulls. Tucks in the thin materials are often seen and bayadere stripes of ribbon. The richly colored Roman sashes belong of right to the young. They also will wear handsome wide ribbon sashes tied with deep loops and ends hanging almost to the bottom of the dress. These ribbons are self colored and have rows of five or six heavy cords along the edge. Taffeta, moire and plaid will also be favorite ribbons for young folks. One fancy I noticed was to have a love knot tied on the left shoulder, with long ends hanging down the back.

For riding habits for young girls the blouse waist is decidedly the favorite shape.

Bicycle costumes for young girls are also made with divided skirts. There is a new patent design out where the whole garment, coat and skirt, is cut in one and looks, while walking, like an ulster coat. By some ingenious arrangement of buttons or tapes it can be changed in two minutes to a pair of bloomers and coat combined. To many this will prove a blessing, as young girls dislike to walk in the streets in even a divided skirt closed in front, for the wind often blows it unpleasantly in the back.

MAYE LEROY

MARMION AND DOUGLASS.

Not far advanced was morning day
When Marmion did his form array
In bloomers for to ride.
He had a road map in his hand
That showed the good roads in the land
And cycle paths beside.
He tried his front wheel—it was true—
And then he paused to bid adieu.
"Though somewhat it is strange," he said,
"Your treatment of an all night guest,
Who's stopped here at your Wheelman's Rest,"
Because we argued, give and take,
As to who rode the finest make—
You knock mine is best in the land,
So shake goodly. Here is my hand."
But Douglas leaped as if to choke,
Folded his arms and thus he spoke:
"I run a roadhouse, it is true,
I also am a wheelman too.
As such I know the wheel I ride,
The Week-Week, is the nation's pride.
My Raines law sandwiches, I own,
Are harder than a jarring stone,
But the Week-Week wheel, it stands alone,
Superb, high grade, beyond compare
To your cheap last year's wheel there."
Then Marmion grasped his bloodiest tire
And shook his diamond frame for ire.
"And this to me?" he said.
"You drink too much extract of malt.
'Tis your misfortune, not your fault,
That you've wheels in your head.
And, further, let me tell you clear,
Your burly bouncer standing near,
And bartenders beside,
That if you say this ain't the peer
Of any wheel in Scotland here,
Lowland or highland, cheap or dear,
Landlord, then liar lied!"
Then Marmion quick turned on his heel
And sprang in haste upon his wheel,
But ere he'd made a quarter lap
A flying beer glass graced his cap.
But still upon his way he flies,
Followed by hoots and yells and cries.
Then Douglas ran toward his bike,
To chase and catch him down the pike,
But paused with horror, turned to stone—
The wheel near by was not his own!
"A name plate changed, toe clips to speed!
Did ever thief so slick a deed?
He's safe; the miles behind him reel.
You can't overtake the Week Week wheel!
But he shall not in triumph ride.
I'll see he is disqualified,
And the L. A. W. shall expel
Him from its ranks at once as well.
I'll prosecute—oh, he shall feel
My vengeance! As for this cheap wheel,
Far lowest of low grade machines,
I'll kick it into smithereens!"
He did. And Marmion's further fate
I haven't time now to relate,
But if you'd know just what he got
The rest is told by Walter Scott.

—New York Sun.

"Has your husband any hallucination?"

"Yes, he has. He's always talking about Andree's balloon."

"Ah, yes. Has he begun to see pigeons?"

"I don't know that he sees any pigeons, but I've heard him talk in his sleep about chasing the duck."

HAIL, OLD IRONSIDES!

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AFLOAT FOR THE SHIP CONSTITUTION.

Launched In Boston In 1797 Veteran of Many Wars and the Bulwark of Our Navy In 1812 Glorious Battles Under Hull, Bainbridge and Stewart.

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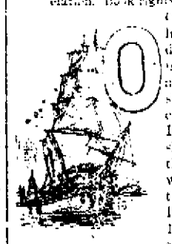


OCT. 21, the one hundredth birthday of the renowned war frigate Old Ironsides, will be celebrated in Boston. This ship, christened the Constitution, was launched at the north end, Boston, Oct. 21, 1797. The successful launch was upon the third attempt, and the seafaring people of the east thought that the many trials were an omen of ill luck. In point of fact she was the luckiest ship perhaps ever floated, considering the dangers passed through, and, shaky with age, will, I hope, celebrate her own centenary. She was never dismasted, never age and. Although she fought some of the fiercest battles on record, there were no serious casualties aboard of her. She came out of the war of 1812, where she won the nickname Old Ironsides, with a reputation of being a lucky ship. It was because the enemy's shot failed to injure her that she was called Old Ironsides.

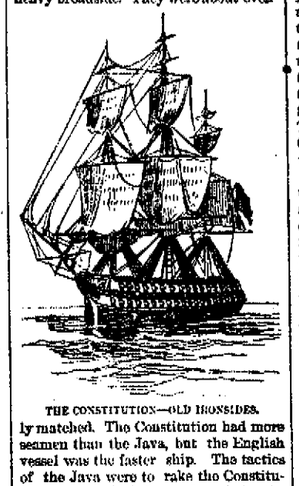
When the war of 1812 broke out, the Constitution was already renowned. She had fought the French in 1798-9, under Commodore Barry, and also made a gallant record as Commodore Preble's flagship in the Barbary war.

In her first fight, in 1812, the heroic Hull was on her deck. It was only an accident, however, that this gallant tar won first honors with the frigate in that war. After an adventurous cruise to France Hull reached Boston with the Constitution and instructions were sent on from Washington that he remain there. The orders were not received by Hull until his return from a "frigate hunting cruise," during which he had sent his Britannic majesty's famous Guerriere of 44 guns to the bottom. He put to sea without orders on Aug. 2, and cruised in the north Atlantic, meeting no strange sail until Aug. 19. Very late that day a stranger that had been under surveillance for some hours was made out to be an English frigate. With colors flying and his crew at the guns, all double shotted, Hull bore down on the enemy.

The Constitution was received with a steady discharge of broadsides from the Englishman. Some of the British shot took effect, and all on board the American frigate, excepting Hull, were anxious to open fire. To every appeal the captain said, "Not yet, sir." When within 50 yards of her opponent the Constitution fired her first broadside. This was followed up and in 30 minutes' time the English fore and main mast went by the board. The mizzen mast had already fallen over and the flag floating there came down.

The prize proved to be the very ship that Hull was looking for, the Guerriere. Her commander, Commodore Dacres, had sent out a challenge asking to meet an "American frigate for the purpose of having a few minutes' tete-a-tete." Hull had granted 30 minutes and took him captive guest to Boston in the Constitution, for the Guerriere had been so badly used up in the fight that she could not float. The stanch American ship came off with so few injuries that the sailors called her Old Ironsides.

While Hull was absent with the Constitution upon the cruise which finished the Guerriere Captain William Bainbridge reached Boston to take command of the Constitution and go upon a southern cruise. Bainbridge ranked Hull, and the Constitution was assigned to him as the flagship of a small squadron then in southern waters. He sailed for the West Indies, and one day late in December found himself alone with his flagship in the presence of an English ship-of-war, the Java, carrying 44 guns. Bainbridge was a bold fighter. He greeted the show of English colors with a heavy broadside. They were about evenly matched. The Constitution had more seamen than the Java, but the English vessel was the faster ship. The tactics of the Java were to rake the Constitution, which had been classed in the English navy as "a bundle of pine boards under a bit of striped bunting."



THE CONSTITUTION—OLD IRONSIDES.

At the very outset the wheel of the Constitution was shot away, and Commodore Bainbridge was struck in the hip by a musket ball. He refused to leave the deck, and even after a second wound still staid above directing movements. After fighting some time at long range Bainbridge decided to close in and stand the Java's raking so that he could put in some of the destructive hull shots for which American captains were famous. The Java was soon unmanageable, with her head sails gone and her bowsprit shot away. The Constitution dropped astern of her and raked her deck lengthwise.

Then the British captain determined to board the American. In closing the Java ran her jib boom into the mizzen rigging of her opponent, but she soon lost her jib and received a severe raking from the stern. Under this fire her foremast went down, smashing in the forecastle and main deck.

After some maneuvering in which, as usual, the Constitution avoided the raking fire of the Java, the vessels stood broadside to broadside. The first fire of the Constitution carried away the Java's mizzen mast. All that remained was her mainmast with its yards gone. The English ceased firing, but their flag did not come down. Bainbridge lay to, and after an interval, seeing the Java's ensign still flying, prepared to open his guns again. Then the British colors were struck. Meanwhile the Java's mainmast had fallen, perforated with shot. All her masts had been cut through with American missiles. Besides, the hull of the vessel was torn open and she was leaking badly. Bainbridge lost 24 killed and wounded, while the loss of the British was more than 200.

The victory over the Java closed the brilliant achievements of the year 1812 for the navy. The Constitution, with Commodore Bainbridge on deck, reached Boston early in 1813. Signal guns announced the arrival, and when the wounded commodore appeared on the crowded street, supported on either side by the naval heroes John Rodgers and Isaac Hull, the people went wild with enthusiasm. At the beginning of the war it had been proposed in Washington that the nation's navy be laid up to prevent capture. This uncalled for slur upon the gallant sailors the people of the seacoast bitterly resented.

Captain Charles Stewart, a worthy successor of Hull and Bainbridge, next stepped to the deck of the Constitution. Throughout the war he handled the gallant ship with marvelous skill and daring, and thereafter shared with her the gloriously won sobriquet Old Ironsides. He commanded her in the last great naval battle of the war, fought Feb. 20, 1815, after peace had been declared at home and in England.

BAINBRIDGE. STEWART. HULL.

Late in December, 1814, the Constitution escaped from the port of Boston, where a British squadron had kept her under blockade over eight months. She was "spoiling" for action and set out for the mid-Atlantic. While sailing from the Azores to Madeira about noon on the 20th of February she sighted two vessels—the corvet Cyane of 22 guns and the sloop Levant of 20. They were ten miles apart at first, the Levant in the wake, but seeing the Constitution in chase the latter made haste to join her consort. Crowding on all sail until the royal mast snapped off under the load, Stewart gave chase. Owing to the accident to the mast he did not come up to the Britons until evening, and then the two had united. The Constitution ranged alongside the Cyane and fired a broadside into her at 200 yards. The Briton of course replied, but the Constitution forged ahead after the Levant.

It was give and take with these two until they were completely buried in smoke. Then the Cyane crawled up under the Constitution's quarter. Stewart instantly tackled the new enemy, giving Levant a parting broadside. Skillfully avoiding a rake from the Cyane, he backed until he brought her abeam, then silenced her with a tremendous cannonade. The Levant meanwhile bore down to help her consort. Seeing this, Stewart filled out, and, running for her, gave her two stern rakes before she could wear to get into position. Wearing himself, he maneuvered under cover of the smoke until he brought his ship astern of the Cyane. Raking her as he had her consort, he compelled her to strike and hastened after the Levant, which had hauled off to repair, but was returning to the combat. The two met on opposite tacks and exchanged broadsides. A few volleys were enough for the Briton, and she tried to escape, but the Constitution kept at her heels and brought her to with her bow guns.

After the fight the British captains, discussing the battle in the cabin of the Constitution, told Stewart he owed his victory to their faulty maneuvering. "Gentlemen," said he, "it is no use getting warm about it. It would have been all the same whatever you might have done. If you doubt that, I'll put you all on board your ships again, and you can try it over."

After her fighting days were over the Constitution served as naval schoolship for nearly half a century. Early in the thirties the navy department ordered her broken up and sold to the highest bidder. The order was arrested by public sentiment, the whole country responding to the stirring protest made by Oliver Wendell Holmes in the famous poem written the year after he graduated at Harvard.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

And So It Goes.

"This article, 'How to Keep Well,' is not completed," said the editor in chief.

"No, sir. The editor of the health column took some lobster last night, and he hasn't been able to work to lay," replied his assistant.—Yonkers Statesman.

Always the Way.

Mrs. Frye—Tell me, dear, do you ever quarrel with your husband?

Mrs. Lamb—Never. But he often quarrels with me, the hateful thing!—Boston Transcript.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now on every bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE MUSIC OF EGYPT.

RUDE IMPLEMENTS THAT CHARM UNTUTORED EARS.

Keen Pleasure In Beating the Tamtam. An Odd Guitar—Harps, Pipes, Reeds and Whistles—The Drum at a Moorish Snake Charming Show.

I suppose the first idea of music is noise, made in time. Beating a fence with a club makes good music for a boy if he can't get better, and a savage in the heart of Africa gets keenest enjoyment out of the tamtam—which is pronounced with the emphasis on the last syllable. I learned this from an old merchant with whom I often talked in Cairo. It is etiquette in the east, when one wishes to buy weapons or musical implements, to go many times and never appear anxious to purchase. The merchant knew two words in English—"very good." It was thus he described the beauties of my tamtam: "Tamtam! Very good! Musical Darfur!" From which I suppose that it is the style of musical implement they play in Darfur, a part of the Sudan the Egyptians are now reconquering from the Mahdists. The tamtam, which now hangs with many other relics in my sight, is a heavy brass bell with spurs sticking out around its rim. A round piece of sheepskin of the proper size was cut out and soaked in water until it was very soft, when it was stretched over the end of the bell and fastened upon the prongs. When it dried tight and hard, it was ready to beat with a strap, making a surprisingly loud noise. I have noticed one curious thing about it—when the air is damp the skin stretches a trifle, so that the tamtam is useless; when the air is dry again it resumes its tone.

THE TAMTAM.

Another "musica" that I procured in Cairo for 50 cents in cash and $10 worth of patience is a five stringed guitar of admirable tone. A famous German musician who was in Egypt at the time took a similar one home with him to play, declaring it an excellent instrument for actual use. It is made by preparing a stout frame of wood over which a leather cover is fastened, when wet and soft, with big "milliner's stitches" taken with rawhide thong. The leather dries and shrinks hard and tight. A crooked stick is put into a hole in the frame at one end, five keyholes are burned through it with a heated wire, and pegs are put in by which the instrument can be tuned. In the face of the instrument are two round holes to "let the sound out," like the odd shaped holes in a violin body.

THE OLD MERCHANT IN THE BAZAAR.

A Niam-Niam guitar which I bought at the same time is a beautiful instrument, all inlaid down to the handle. There are ten pieces of ivory carefully fitted into the wood, besides ten round disks of mother of pearl, but the shape is like nothing so much as a saucepan, and there is no music in it at all except a soft thump, thump. The strings are of horsehair, and there seems to be no bridge for them.

These instruments come from away up the Nile and are the work of men who may never have seen a white man, but it is strange how little the natives even in Egypt are affected by the presence of the whites. The only nineteenth century instrument I saw in a native's hands—and the worst one—I picked up at a little native fair. It is a kind of autoharp made by stretching copper wire over a thin board. The strings are tightened by crowding a stick under them at each end, and they can be tuned to a perfect octave, with half tones, by driving wedges under each string separately. The gentle native who was making these toys by wholesale for Egyptian children showed me how to play it, tapping on the wires with two bits of stick, allowing me to photograph him and charged 5 cents for the whole.

I have seen the musical instruments brought from the hour of Africa by the late explorer E. J. Glave. Their similarity to those from the Sudan on sale in Cairo seems to show that the same forms are general through central and northern Africa. The Moorish instruments, however, have a much higher finish. A guenberi, or Moorish two stringed guitar, procured in Tangier, not only has an excellent tone, but is a handsome instrument. It is made in two pieces, and the handle part is neatly turned on a lathe instead of being rudely shaped by hand. The pegs are of a good shape, and the instrument has a proper bridge, but the inevitable tassels of leather thongs and horsehair show a reversion to the savage taste in decoration. Throughout Africa really excellent pipes or whistles are made from reeds, with seven vents above and one below, besides the one near the mouthpiece, all burned with heated wires. A whistle or two, a guenteri and a drum make a pretty complete Moorish orchestra. The whistle plays real tunes, if the vents have been placed exactly right, with a trifle longer space between the second and third, third and fourth and fifth and sixth, and with the hole underneath exactly opposite No. 1. The guenteri makes good tinkle tankle music, rather mournful and plaintive in its character, except when the Moors get excited singing their thousand year old war song of "Marching Through Spain."

PLAYING THE COPPER WIRE HARP.

SNAKE CHARMER'S DRUM.

The drum is seen in its best estate at a Moorish snake charming performance. I saw and coveted and procured such a drum in the soko, or market place, of a Moorish town last winter. The man who played it sat flat on the ground in the barnyard litter of the camel caravans. The drum is very broad and shallow, like a dishpan, and there is a hole in the rim through which the left thumb is thrust. Balancing the drum thus, the player whirls it round and round, beating it with the flat right hand. Two strings stretched across the dirty sheepskin give it somewhat the sound of a snare drum, but big as it is it doesn't make anything like so much noise as the little tamtam will when the air is dry.

JOHN L. HEATON.

VASA AND THE BEAR.

A Child's Adventure In Days of the Early Settlers.

Northwestern Pennsylvania was a dense forest at the time of which I write. There were no railroads, towns, churches, schools or pretty houses as there are now, yet there were houses even in those wild woods—a house and a stable built of trees which the settler's ax had felled, a little lot fenced by rails from more trees, where among sprouting stumps the first garden was raised, and thus a home began. Year by year the clearing was enlarged, and corn, wheat and oats were added to the garden truck. Roads were made through the woods to other clearings, and the homes grew into neighborhoods.

In one of those early homes lived a little boy with an odd little name that had been borrowed from a royal hero of Swedish history. Vasa's first recollections were of the log house home and the dark woods which surrounded the home clearing. He played alone about the stumps and piles of brush and by the high rail fence that skirted the woods, but he never ventured farther. He knew that wild beasts were among those trees—beasts that killed and ate the pigs and chickens and sheep and calves sometimes. Why not a boy? Once he had seen a bear and thought he should have been scared to death if his father had not been along. As it was he could not forget his fright at the great ugly brute that glared and growled at them before it walked away.

As the clearings grew and neighbors became more plenty the wild animals went farther back into the woods and were but little feared.

One day when Vasa was just 4 years old his mother wished very much to cut a garment, and the shears were at her mother's, nearly a mile away.

"Let me go get them," said the boy. Thinking no harm could befall him in the now fenced road, the mother gave consent.

The little fellow set off proudly on his first errand as happy as the birds that sang in the trees and fearless as the chipmunk on the fence, with which he ran a merry race.

He was half way to grandma's when a crackling noise on the opposite side of the road startled him. He turned, and his eyes distended with fear as they rested upon the form of a real bear, sitting under a hickory tree, cracking and eating nuts.

How terrible it did look to the frightened child as he stood gazing at it and wondering how he should ever pass that formidable obstacle!

A hero, like his illustrious namesake, he never thought of shirking duty and going back.

He did not dare go straight ahead, for surely then that awful bear would see and catch him, but without a bit of noise

Globe

WHERE IS THE SENSE OF PAYING

YOUR TAILOR FROM $20.00 to $45.00.

For a Suit or Overcoat, when yon can secure precisely the same values, the same fit, finish and style from us at from $10.00 to $25.00.

Men Who Follow the Correct Styles

Will do well to see and try on some of the endless variety of faultlessly constructed, high-grade garments which we are showing this season.

WINTER UNDERWEAR

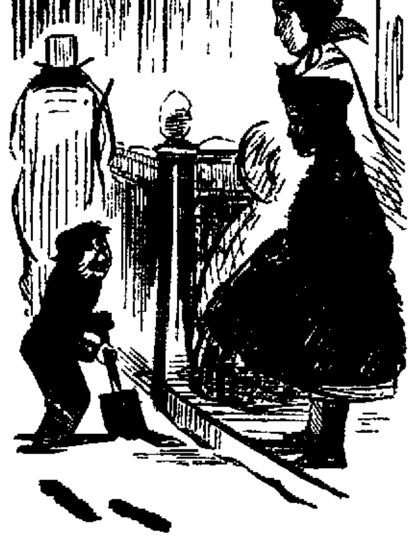
In every grade from 50 cents per garment up. Can be had of us in wool fleece lined, heavy balgriggans, heavy wool ribbed, flat thread wool in brown, natural and white besides.

We have secured the exclusive agency for the Jones Hygene Sanitary Underwear.

THE Largest and Most Complete Men's, Boys' and Children's Outfitters In Fort Wayne.

GLOBE A.K. Hurst & Co.

COUPONS Issued with Every Sale for the Useful Furniture Which we are Giving Away.



Roger Bros.,

Best Silver Knives and Forks at $3.25 a doz.

100 piece decorated porcelain china dinner set, only $6.25.

Decorated 100 piece dinner set, $7.50.

Decorated 10 piece toilet set, $2.00.

Good banquet lamp, $2.25.

Decorated lamp and globe, 79c.

Stone jars and milk pans, 5c.

Cut glass very cheap and good.

WARD'S CHINA STORE,

No. 8 West Columbia Street.

REGULAR SPANISH

This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

AS USUAL.

Attendant—That horse wont drink, sor.
Rider—Then give him a cigar.,

WON THE PRIZE.

Best Road in the Pennsylvania Northwestern System.

G. W Schrider Gets First Money and C Shinneman Second—George Shisler a Very Sick Man—Local News.

It must be gratifying to Superintendent C D Law to know that his division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road is regarded the best in the northwestern system of the Pennsylvania lines. As a result of the track inspection just completed G W Schrider, supervisor of the subdivision lying between Hamlet and South Chicago, was awarded $100 for having the best track, and C Shinneman, the supervisor who has charge of the tracks between Lima and Crestline, was awarded the second prize, $75 This money will be immediately paid to the men

NICE ORDER FOR CAR WHEELS

Among the number of orders for car wheels received by the Bass Foundry and Machine works this morning, was one from the Panhandle railroad for 1,100 wheels This order represents a value of several thousand dollars

GEORGE SHISLER DYING

Mrs Shane, of the south side, has gone to Auburn, Ind, in response to a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of her son in law, George Shisler, and telling her to hasten if she wants to see him alive The sick man is an expert painter and for several years was employed at the Anthony Wayne works Two or three years ago he resigned his position with that company and since has been employed in a carriage factory in Auburn

A NEW RAILWAY DEAL

KANSAS CITY, Mo, Oct 30—The deal by which the St Louis and San Francisco is to take charge of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern and thereby secure an entrance into Kansas City is reported practically closed All that remains, it is said, is for the St Louis and San Francisco stockholders to formally vote on a proposition to take possession of the road All the preliminaries are said to be arranged, and it is believed within three days the St Louis and San Francisco people will formally announce the absorption The Kansas City, Osceola and Southern is popularly called the "Blair Line" and is practically owned by John I Blair

POWERFUL NEW ENGINES FOR THE WABASH.

Size considered, the passenger engines on the Wabash have always held their own with competing roads says the Peru Journal There has been many a test on this score across the American bottoms into St. Louis with the Chicago and Alton, the Big Four and the Vandalia. Conditions being equal there never was a time that the Wabash engineers feared to try conclusions with their rivals. On even terms the Wabash men won more races than they lost. It is true, however, that every one of the Wabash competitors out of St Louis use heavier engines on the passenger trains than the banner route sported. In spite of this the Wabash schedule of competitive points was fully as fast as those of its rivals and the records made were quite as good Recently Superintendent Barnes of the machinery department prepared specifications for some new engines and submitted them to General Manager Ramsey, who has or soon will ask the various locomotive builders to make bids on twenty-five new locomotives When these new machines come out the Wabash will ask no odds for they are to be larger than anything now in use on that road. All the cylinders are to be 19x26 inches as compared with 18x24, the largest now in use on the Wabash The specifications of the new passenger engines call for a six-foot driving wheel and the freight engines for a five-foot driver. With two hundred pounds of steam these locomotives will develop a power and speed that will outdo anything now in the service and the Wabash has some good performers.

THE WABASH'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

ST. LOUIS, Mo, Oct. 30—The Wabash railway, whose headquarters were burned this week, have secured three floors of the Handsome New Century building, where what remained from Wednesday's fire has been taken. General Manager Ramsay says he hopes to have everything in good running order by next Monday.

DEATH OF A RAILROADER

CHICAGO, Oct 30—John Dunn, former assistant to the president of the Illinois Central railroad, died at Mercy hospital this morning, death being caused by an acute affection of the kidneys and oedema of the lungs Ill health compelled him to resign his position with the company a year and a half ago Mr Dunn came to the United States twenty eight years ago from England He was one of the best known railroad men in the country and was identified with the important extensions of the Illinois Central system and in many litigations with the city that the company has had during the last quarter of a century.

BRIEF MENTIONS

The Bachelors' club is preparing for an oyster supper next Tuesday evening

Noah Baker of the electric store room, is attending a family reunion at Decatur, Ind, today

The Wabash in the third week in October earned $53,860 more than in the corresponding week of 1896

Engineers J Bottger, J Haley and George Quidore, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a few days' rest.

H. R Staley, a painter, has gone to Chicago to spend Sunday with his family who still reside in that city.

Jacob Hilgeman has returned from Warren Ohio, where he spent several days in repairing some electric machinery

A son has been born to Mr and Mrs E G Shulz, of Allen street The father is a stenographer at the Hoffman mills

The Electric corporation today sent the machinery for equipping plants to Parkersburg W Va, and Elizabeth, N C

The Pennsylvania company has just placed in its line between New York and Louisville several fine new Pullman cars

The Wabash shops were closed yesterday and today in order that the expenses for the month of October would not exceed the appropriation.

The Pennsylvania, both east and west, now has every car in service that it is safe to run, and could use to advantage several thousand more

Foreman T J Rodabaugh, of the Pittsburg paint shop, has returned from James lake, where he spent a week. He caught a number of fine fish during his stay at that place.

Machinist Barney Weber, of the Pittsburg shops, who has been sick for the past three weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to work and will report for duty next Monday.

The Pittsburg bridge carpenters are still engaged in the erection of the railway bridge across the Sandusky river, which work they will complete the early part of next week.

Rhinesmith & Simonson have been awarded the contract of furnishing the lumber for the $5,000 residence to be erected for Theodore Theme at the corner of West Berry and Rockhill streets

The Santa Fe lines show a half million increase in gross earnings in September over the corresponding month last year, and the net earnings increased more than in the two preceding months taken together.

A heavy weight dropped from a shelf and struck the left hand of G. Wefel, a tinner, employed at the Pittsburg shops, last evening, bruising the member so badly that he will be unable to work for a few days

The belief strengthens that December 1 will be the date on which all excess fares on fast trains will be wiped out, as it has made the differential question a very annoying one to the board of magnates of the Joint Traffic association

John T. Bowden, an engineer who has a local run on the Pittsburg between Lima and Crestline, has recovered from an illness which kept him from his engine several weeks. He is the father of Walter A. Bowden, a telegrapher employed in the Nickel Plate offices in this city.

The past was a very busy week at the Pittsburg shops, there being six engines repaired and turned over to service. They were Nos 382, 339, 529, 268, 188 and 277 During the week engines 96, 273, 106 and 202 were taken in for repairs and are still in the hands of the machinists

Nickel Plate engine 101 has returned to active service, after being thoroughly overhauled in the Stony Island shops Engineer Frank Tulley and Fireman H. M Palmer are the crew Engine 52 has also been turned out of the shops and has gone to Bellevue to do yard duty Engine 25 has gone into the shops for general repairs

L Bates, who had been on the Cleveland and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania lines with the pile driver for some weeks, returned home last evening, the work he was engaged upon having been completed

The presents that E O McCormick, passenger traffic manager of the Big Four, and his bride received on the occasion of their marriage cost over $14,000, it is stated The bridal couple were the recipients of presents from all parts of the country, there being no more popular railroad man than Mr McCormick

General Manager C M Bissell and General Freight Agent Frank James, of the Findlay Fort Wayne and Western are busy today settling matters with Agents R G Thompson and C H Newton of the Wabash and getting ready for the transfer of the terminal from the Wabash to the Pittsburg which will be made tomorrow

Robert Pett, the unfortunate section foreman mentioned in these columns yesterday, was removed to St Joseph hospital last evening and today Dr K K Wheelock removed his left eye It was necessary to perform the operation in order to save the sight of the remaining eye, which might otherwise become affected Mr. Pett resides at Hamlet

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Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

·DR·

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO. Oct. 30—Wheat—Oct, 97¾c, Nov, 97¾c; Dec, new, 97¾c, old, 93¾c, Jan, 95¾c; May, 95¾c

Corn—Oct and Nov, 26c, Dec, 26⅞c, May, 30½c

Oats—Oct, 18¼@18⅜c; Nov, 18⅜@18⅝c, Dec., 19⅛@19¼c May, 22c

Pork—Oct, $7 50, Nov, $7 50, Dec., $7.52, Jan, $8 45@8 47.

Lard—Oct., $4.12, Nov, $4.12, Dec., $4 15; Jan, $4.30.

Ribs—Oct, $4 45, Nov., $4.40, Dec, $4 40, Jan. $4 40@4 42

Last chance for the 50c Rome City excursion will be Sunday, Oct, 31st, train leaving at 6:30 a. m. 28t3

AT THE HOTELS.

Partial List of Guests at Several of the City Hostelries.

Wayne—R C Foster, Cleveland, R C Fuller, Detroit, H. A Knofel Louisville, Ky, J S Smith, Cincinnati W. W VanNess, Newark, N J W E Cochran, Findlay, E Levenson, Bluffton, Wm A. Camp, F J Root, George Hert, L M Vogel, New York, G A. Pflueger, Akron, Ohio.

Randall—S G Mann, Galveston, D J Breman, Salem, Ohio, M Rowland, Franklin, Ohio, A P Davis, Indianapolis; F. R. Dougall Detroit, R M Backus, Cleveland, H M Skinner, Rockford, Ill, O E Hamilton, Philadelphia, N Harlow, Coldwater, Mich; Haydn Randall, Glen Ridge, N J

New Aveline—J. K. Livingston, Jackson, Mich, H J Root and wife, Grand Rapids, George W Pangborn, Indianapolis: W C Wood jr, Toledo, F. A Gane Cincinnati, Webb C Ball, Cleveland, George Lane, Boston, B F Hadley Columbus, Ohio; C. F. Springer, Montpelier; F. W Eldredge, Chicago

Rich—Val Brown, Columbia City; J. F Knight, Mrs. McComes, Indianapolis, E James and wife, Lincoln, Neb; Robert Jones, Brookfield, Conn, S Lawrence Ward, Wooster, Ohio, J. H. Gibbons, Detroit, G A Gast, St. Louis, W. N. Krauffman, E H Jennings, Lagrange, Ind

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Yoke Fellows.

Many women work too hard There is no question about that If they did not have Love for a yoke fellow they could never endure the daily, hourly grind and drudgery of life But they bear it cheerfully, sustained by loving thoughts of husband and children.

But when physical weakness or disease is added to a woman's burden it becomes altogether too heavy. No woman can be cheerful or hopeful who is dragged down by continual pain and physical wretchedness

The special weaknesses peculiar to the feminine organism are comparatively easy to overcome if the earlier symptoms are given proper attention But if allowed to go unchecked, they are liable to develop into serious chronic complications

Any woman afflicted with these delicate ailments ought to have the immediate aid of Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription It is a perfect and unfailing specific for all diseases of the feminine organs It was devised for this one purpose and accomplishes this purpose as no other medicine has ever done.

For nearly 30 years Dr Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N Y where in conjunction with his staff of associate specialists, he has successfully treated many thousand cases of "female complaint"

No physician living has had a more extended opportunity to study this class of diseases in actual practice No medicine ever invented has done for women what his "Favorite Prescription" has

Dr Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

Ask your **Druggist** for a generous **10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.**

Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug It is quickly absorbed Gives relief at once.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages Allays Inflammation Heals and Protects the Membrane Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell Full size 50c, Trial size 10c at Druggists or by mail

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St, New York

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES

A Rocky mountain eagle was shot near Oliver Lake LaGrange county, measuring six feet two inches from tip to tip of wings

A deputy fish commissioner has commenced work in Noble county and has confiscated several nets in different parts of the county

The box factory at Mentone this county was completely destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning The loss will be about $10,000 with some $7,500 insurance

Miss Mae Lovejoy of Elkhart lost the tip of her little finger while in a grocery store by thoughtlessly putting it in the slot of an automatic cigar cutter that springs under the weight of a cigar

John F Kyle of Troy township, Whitley county who had been fishing with a gill net, called at the prosecutor's office and acknowledged the act, and was fined $5 and costs, amounting to $22 50

A daring robbery is reported at the home of James Hamilton near LaGrange A large fodder stack and barn were set on fire, and while Hamilton and his neighbors were fighting the flames the home was ransacked

Warsaw Times For some time past workmen have been employed in hauling gravel from the old cemetery at the junction of Smith street and the Big Four railway tracks The work of excavation is being carried on to such an extent that if it is continued the entire top crust to a depth of seven or eight feet will be removed, leveling the plat to the plane of the Big Four tracks In this work one or more old—and for the most part—unmarked graves have been discovered nearly every day While engaged in taking out gravel Friday morning, Jerry Pierce came upon a metallic burial case The steel plate covering the glass at the head of the casket was removed and the face of corpse within could be plainly seen It was excellently preserved, showing no evidence of the ravages of time. Every feature could be plainly discerned, even the eyes being preserved almost perfectly Someone who saw the remains pronounced them to be those of Aaron Ryland, the father of John Ryland, of this city The latter was promptly notified and upon his arrival he identified the remains as those of his father who died twenty two years ago

1898 DESIGNS.

We have just received a beautiful assortment of NEW WALL PAPERS. Spring of 1898 styles Call and see them KAIL & KEIL, 116 Calhoun Street

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. County treasurer's office will be open evenings from 7 to 8 until Nov. 1st for the purpose of receiving taxes. Time expires for paying taxes Nov. 1st and after that date penalty will be attached.

L. C. HUNTER, County Treas. 25-27-30

Now is the time to buy wall paper cheap, at L O Hull's, 90 Calhoun street

Street and Sewer Assessments.

When paying your taxes, don't fail to pay your assessments for streets and sewers on or before November 1st, as all coupons fall due on that date, and no extension can be granted.

19eod6t HENRY C BERGHOFF

POSITIVELY LAST OF THE SEASON.

On Sunday October 31st, 1897, the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company Will Run Another Cheap Excursion to Cincinnati.

Special train will leave Fort Wayne at 5 a. m, rate $1 50 For further information call on ticket agents L E and W R R 23 4teod

Chicago and return via Pennsylvania, Sunday, Oct. 31st, for $2.00. 27t4

Now is the time to buy wall paper cheap, at L O Hull's, 90 Calhoun street

Wm Miller has just completed two of the finest bowling alleys in the city at his place on Spy Run avenue 28t3

Chicago and return via Pennsylvania, Sunday, Oct, 31st, for $2.00. 27t1

To Chicago, Nickel Plate Road, November 1 to 6—Reduced Rates

Avail yourself of a peerless trio of fast express trains by the popular Nickel Plate to visit Chicago Horse and Fat Stock show Tickets sold from all stations at very low rates, Nov 1 to 6, good for return to Nov 7 inclusive. See agents 25 11t

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25c.

$2.00 to Chicago and return via Pennsylvania, Sunday, Oct. 31st. Train leaves at 3:55 a. m.; in Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Returning leave Chicago at 8 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 27t4

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10 00 per month

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000 00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

MILLIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN

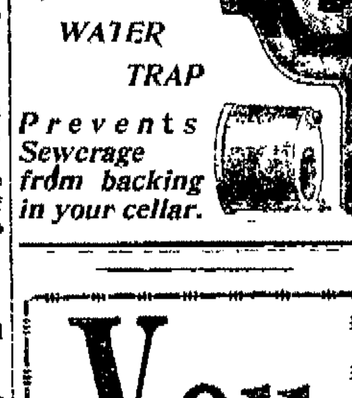
Have kidney and bladder troubles Often it is a tired muscle ache sometimes its seriousness is not appreciated Take warning, for results may mean years of suffering or death Utah Kidney Beans will remove the kidney trouble cure the aching back remove the tired out feeling, cramps and pains so common to women They relieve congestion and soothe the irritated parts, give a healthy tone to the bladder and tone up the urinary organs Utah Kidney Beans Discovered and Perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia

[illegible]

DREIER BROS DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

"The Best Bread

Ever ate" they say who know what "Quaker Crimped Crust" is Hadn't you better know how to bake such bread? Stop and ask them at the Quaker Pan Counter and have a look at the wonderful Pan



"Pulling Your Leg,"

Is what unscrupulous hardware dealers will do it you allow them Seavey Hardware Co don't travel that road It you want to be sure of a superior article call on us Are you building a new house? If so, we can supply you with nails by the keg locks hinges, bolts knobs, etc by the gross at special rates Or will cheerfully sell you a paper of carpet tacks We can please all

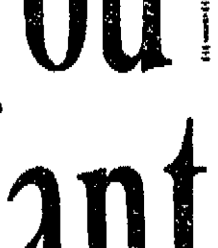
Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Martin's *BACK WATER TRAP*

Prevents Sewerage from backing in your cellar.



Circulars and full Particulars on Application

EMMETT MARTIN Plumber and Gas Fitter, *104 Buchanan Cor. Hanna* Telephone 379...

You Want The Puritan

10 cents $1 a year—at all news stands, or of Frank A Munsey, New York.

LE BRUN'S G & G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street Otto G Klinkenburg 30 E Berry street, corner Clinton street

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR

Mrs. N. B Mathers, Teacher of Piano and Guitar Studio, 49 East Lewis St.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, **DRUGGISTS,** Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $235,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months

President—Charles McCulloch. Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

White National Bank,

CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS $50,000.

Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits. Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

INSURANCE.

JAMES E. GRAHAM, ...LAWYER.

ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES

Titles, Insurance, Collectin and Loan Agent.

Rooms 26 and 28 Bank Block, Fort Wayne, In

S. C. LUMBARD

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans. **Aveline House Block.**

D. C. FISHER

Insurance, Real Estate, Loans No. 32 East Berry Street Fort Wayne Indiana

PHYSICIANS

G. W. BOWEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, HOMOEOPATHIC

Office Hours for Consultation from 9 a m to 5 p m Sunday 9 to 12.

RESIDENCE 222 E Washington St. OFFICE No 12 W Main St FORT WAYNE IND

Special Attention Paid to Chronic Diseases

DR. B. CARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne Street, Telephone 265.

There is Always a Question Before Buying a ....

Sewing Machine

Which One is The Best?

After Giving the Light Running

STANDARD SEWING MACHINE

A Trial, You Will Say,

THE STANDARD.

Call and Examine STANDARD SEWING MACHINE

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER,

38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

PROTECT AGAINST DISEASE.

I have practiced medicine here for forty-five years and the last ten years have studied how to prevent disease and have learned that medicines that will cure a disease will prevent it what will prevent will cure. This is a law of nature It generally takes nine days to prevent and from six to nine to cure These five infections and contagious diseases can generally be prevented, and cured at least eighty per cent of them Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough Measles and Small Pox

Medicines can be sent by mail with plain printed directions and the expense for either prescription will be only One Dollar and three two-cent postage stamps

C. W. BOWEN, M. D. Box 373, Fort Wayne, Ind

RIPPEY'S CAKE ICINGS

Made in Four Flavors, **Chocolate, Cocoanut, Vanilla and Lemon.**

Price **Ten** Cents per Box

FREE! Send us two outside wrappers from Rippey's Cake Icings and we will send you by return mail, postage paid, half ounce of Milton's Heliotrope Sachet, a delightful and lasting perfume, equal to imported Sold at 50 to 75c per ounce This offer holds good for 30 days from date, Oct 8, '97

WM. RIPPEY, 56 Walnut St. Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONERS SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned commissioner, by virtue of an order of the Superior court of Allen county, Indiana made and entered into a cause therein entitled Carl A Schaaf et al vs Rosella Hirsch et al and numbered 5[illegible] upon the dockets thereof hereby gives notice that at the law office of Colerick & France, rooms 5 & 6 Foxley Long building East Berry street in the city of Fort Wayne Indiana on the 10th day of November 1897 at 2 o'clock p m of said day [illegible] thereafter at the same time and place until sold he will offer at private sale and for not less than its full appraised value [illegible] the following described real estate [illegible] The south half of lot No 29 Brandriff's & [illegible] addition to the city of Fort Wayne Indiana and lot number 3 Hulse & Hilbrecht's addition to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and lots 3 & 4 Orff's sub-division of Hanna's out lot number 21 to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Terms of sale one third cash in hand and the balance in equal payments in 12 and 18 months by notes bearing 6 per cent interest and attorneys fees waiving valuation and appraisement laws and secured by mortgage

GEORGE M HIRSCH Commissioner d25 27-30

The Perfume of Violets

The purity of the lily the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc, and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you

Loans placed same day application is made

No charges taken out in advance Business confidential No publicity

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co. Room 2 Seidel Block, up stairs, 52½ Calhoun St

---

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] Apply 99 Fort Wayne street 24tf

WANTED—House cleaning of any kind Address 149 Wallace street 11tf

WANTED—A good cook. [illegible]

WANTED—Life insurance policies bought [illegible] Ohio

WANTED—[illegible] Rate [illegible] street 4tf.

WANTED—Salesman [illegible] permanent Brown Brothers Co Chicago 28w 1mo

WANTED—A boy 14 to 16 years to learn the drug [illegible] at Postoffice drug store corner Berry and Clinton street 10t.

WANTED—Active salesman to sell to dealers $60 to $150 monthly and expenses Experience unnecessary Acme Cigar Co Chicago

WANTED—Position by a lady stenographer with five years of experience Best of references Address A C F 145 South Calhoun city 26tf

WANTED—Agent sell life [illegible] no experience [illegible] Write for [illegible] Catholic News [illegible] Barclay St New York 9-16-21-30

WANTED—Few good salesmen permanent position season just opened [illegible] line salary or commission with expenses Luke Brothers Co Chicago aug1-w4-sim

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No 8 City Hall telephone, 41. tf

WANTED—A couple of unfurnished rooms for man and wife suitable for light house keeping within 4 or 5 blocks from court house Address Box 7 care Sentinel

WANTED—An industrious responsible man to take exclusive agency in Fort Wayne for a good seller Only small amount of money required Inquire Randall hotel room 56 after 7 this evening

WANTED—I would like the public to try my Lung and Cough Syrup It is infalible in case of grip or hemorrhages an old family medicine of sixty years standing Call at 35 Fairfield avenue o6-2m

WANTED—A few bright men to prepare for examination soon to be held for clerks and carriers in Fort Wayne postoffice Particulars free of National Correspondence Institute Dept. E. Washington, D. C.

WANTED—High grade man of good church standing willing to learn our business, then to act as manager and correspondent here, salary $900 Enclose self addressed stamped envelope to A. P T Elder, general manager, 278 Michigan avenue Chicago Ill sept20-tf

WANTED—High-grade woman of good church standing willing to learn our business, then to act as manager and correspondent here, salary $900. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope to A P T Elder general manager 278 Michigan avenue Chicago Ill sept20-tf

WANTED—Men and women, young and old to work for us in their own homes in spare time day or evening We pay $10 to $15 per week No canvassing Any child can do the work. Send address today We send work at once H A Gripp, Department 163, Tyrone, Pa sept 11-26t

WANTED—Have you an idea? Take it to H C Hartman patent attorney, Arcade who will tell you candidly its merits and whether patentable or not Some small fortunes are passing away unclaimed by people who have good ideas of improvements much needed and which are patentable o2-1m

WANTED—Are you in need of money? If so go to L J Libbing & Co., No. 30 East Main street where you can get loans on watches, diamonds jewelry, bicycles, sewing machines, revolvers, etc You can buy unredeemed goods cheap Good cook and heating stoves and all kinds of secondhand goods at a bargain. 26-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with board at 93 East Berry. 29t6

FOR RENT—A furnished front room. Reference required, at 54 W Main st. 5-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board 57 East Jefferson street 23tf

FOR RENT—With board if desired, one large well furnished front room suitable for two, 23 West Lewis street 30t2

FOR RENT—An eight-room house, bath room complete; No 527 South Calhoun street; rent, $16 00 per month 15tf

FOR RENT—A store room, elegant location for druggist, rent cheap. Address, Druggist, care Sentinel office. 7tf.

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms on East Taber street, modern improvements. Inquire Gilmartin Lumber yard 4tf

FOR RENT—An 11 room house 144 East Berry. All modern improvements. Apply at 140 East Berry, between 9 a m and 6 p. m. 10-1m.

FOR RENT—Oct 1 suite of rooms suitable for offices, now occupied by Dr. Younge, 107 Calhoun street Apply at Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—A flat on Harrison street, with all modern conveniences. For particulars call at office of L M Ninde, No 42 West Berry street 8-fri-sat-tu-thur-tf

FOR RENT—A suite of nicely furnished rooms suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen all modern improvements. Apply 108 E Berry street 30t6

FOR RENT—No 29 East Washington street, containing eight rooms, and a four-room cottage at the east end of Creighton avenue. Inquire of A. A Chapin, Bass block 15tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house with bath, 75 West Creighton avenue opposite William's park Apply to M. S Mahurin, Room 41, fourth floor Pixley & Long building 16tf

FOR RENT—One handsome furnished room in private family, central and lovely location all modern conveniences. Reference required For particulars address, Box 7, care of Sentinel o6-1m

FOR RENT—The elegant 9 room house No 80 Rivermet avenue also 100 Rivermet avenue $7 00, and No 7 Riverside avenue at $8.00 also 44 West Williams street Apply at W R Doud, over Old bank 23-1m

FOR RENT—Second floor No. 27 East Berry street, Tri-State building three rooms, lavatory, gas, electric light. Rooms nicely decorated. Each accessible from hall or from each other Rent reasonable. Enquire 25 Court street. Jy 29-1mo

FOR RENT—Dwellings No 21 W Creighton ave 10 rooms, modern improvements, No 28 Fairfield ave, 10 rooms, stable bath, closet and furnace, No 214 St Marys ave, 8 rooms and stable, Nos 232 and 234 St Marys ave 4 rooms each Nos 96 and 125 Franklin ave, No. 499 Lafayette St, 4 rooms No 73 Gay street, 5 rooms No 244 W. Creighton ave and stable, No 208 W. DeWald street No. 1 Ruth street, 4 rooms, new 8 room dwelling Purman street, 144 W Wayne street, 5 rooms, No 37 Wilt street, 7 rooms, No 61 Melita street, 4 rooms Store rooms 135 and 209 Calhoun street, 312 W. Jefferson street 6 rooms. Schrader & Wilson first floor, 7 Court St 23tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two lots on Wabash avenue for $185 00 each, if sold now Situated on hill, needs no filling Address, Box 6 this office

FOR SALE—Lots, Fairfield avenue, between Creighton and DeWald 48x130, $1,400 Gas, sewers pavements No more assessments. Will loan money to build house, to be paid in quarterly payments, at 6 per cent. Address, P. O. Box 44, Jy 29-1mo

FOR SALE—Big bargains in real estate, 24 large farms for sale or exchange, 12 small farms, ranging from 1 to 40 acres 26 dwellings in city to sell and exchange for farms also farms in Ohio to sell For further particulars inquire at Postoffice drug store for R C Niswonger & Co 23tf

LOST.

LOST Diamond set between corner Washington and Calhoun and Wells street bridge, or on East or Main streets Liberal reward for return to [illegible] Rieman Foster's Waist factory 7t3

FOUND.

FOUND On Well street part of a cyclometer the owner can have same by calling at L J Libbing & Co 30 East Main street and paying for advertisement

PROFESSIONAL

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street, Specialty—Diseases of Women Telephone 470, Office hours 9 a m to 3 30 p m and 7 to 8 p. m.

$100 in Gold & $100 Wheels GIVEN AWAY.

In the name of the celebrated book Everybody's Friend and Dr letters To the person making the largest list of words with these letters I will give $50 to the second $30 to the third $10 to the fourth $5 and to the fifth largest $5 These rewards are given free and solely for the purpose of calling attention to the book For conditions of both distributions, send stamped addressed envelope to C. H. THORBURN 17 Lasalle St Chicago 16t1m

NOTICE!

H A Bruegganan has resumed his position with S A Karn as piano tuner, and would like to have all his former patrons and friends that want any piano tuning and repairing done to address him P O box 25 city.

150 Wraps for Women

TOMORROW, SATURDAY,

Will be sold in OUR Cloak room at a less price than manufacturer's cost. These wraps are all new—a manufacturer's closing line for the season. There are

JACKETS, PLUSH CAPES, PLUSH BLOUSES.

These are unusual bargains.
The sale will be for one day only.

Art Counter News....

Cambric Covered Down Pillows 35c, 40c, 50c.
New Lined Silkolenes 12½c a yard.
New Art Denims 15c, 18c and 25c.
New Drapery Silks 50c, 60c, 75c.
Silk Cushion Covers 50c, 60c, 75c each.

Handsome new lines Silk and Cotton Rope Cords, Silk Fringes, Balls, etc.

The most extensive and complete lines of Embroidery Flosses in the city.

B and A Filo, our specialty—it s the best.

Agents for Butterick Patterns--Call for a sheet.

Root & Company.

To-day,

Ladies' 75c Dongola Toe Slippers, big value. 50c at the Big Store.

THING & CO.,

32 Calhoun St. ∴ Large Red Boot.

LISTEN TO OUR SONGS,

It will be a musical song—because it's about music. Have you a Piano in the house? Is it's action/easy—does it send forth a rich, mellow tone, everytime it is touched? Is each note clear, clean and distinct? If you have, you own a good Piano, no matter what you paid for it. If you haven't you ought to have, and the easiest, quickest and safest way to go about it is to come here. We will give you honest value—we will tell you all the good points, and were the bad ones might be. For a little money we will give you a musical, durable pretty Piano.

PACKARD PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY,

RETAIL STORE, ∴ 120 CALHOUN ST.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

DR. B. VAN SWERINGEN
Has moved his Office and Residence to
44 W. Washington St.
Hours—10-11 A. M.; 2-3 and 7-8 P. M. o28-1m

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY. OCT. 30, 1897.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—For Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday; southwest winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss May Russell, of Altoona, Pa., is visiting in this city.

Miss Edith Harris left for Ann Arbor today to take up her studies.

Edwin B. Herrington, of Fort Wayne, has been granted a pension.

Mrs. L. G. Dailey and son, Roger, have returned from Wabash, where they spent a week.

Miss Lizzie Summers left today for Monroeville, where she will visit friends for a week.

The Epworth League of Trinity M. E. church will have a Halloween entertainment this evening.

W. C. Woods, jr., of Toledo, is a guest of his uncle, J. J. Woods, of the Fort Wayne Electric corporation.

A party of friends surprised Charles Jacobs, of Madison street, last evening, in honor of his birthday anniversary.

Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie will deliver a sermon of popular interest at Plymouth church Sunday evening upon "The Gradual Growth of the Bible."

Columbia City Post: "Miss Walda, of Fort Wayne, attended the funeral of George Geisler.—Miss Mame Meyers, of Fort Wayne, is visiting with Miss Dora Weick."

Mr. and Mrs. Barney O'Connor and Mrs. Cash Miller will leave Monday for Allentown, Pa., where they will attend the wedding of Miss Grace Wright, a niece of Mrs. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor will remain away several weeks and Mrs. Miller through the winter.

Hot House Lettuce.

Fresh Lettuce received daily, 14c lb.
Fresh Malaga Grapes, 15c lb.
Jamaica Oranges, 40c dozen.
Mexican Oranges, 50c dozen.
Select Oysters, 25c; Standards, 20c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

No Advance on Potatoes or Flour.

Another car load of those nice, large Michigan Hebron Potatoes, 55c bushel.
South Whitley and New Haven Mills very best quality Flour, every sack warranted, $4.60 per barrel.
Large Yellow Onions, 15c peck.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7c lb.
Best Sugar Hams, 10c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 16c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

John Shuckman has returned from a business trip to Monroeville.

Oscar Fox and F. Gilmartin have gone north on a fishing expedition.

Miss Mary Roach, of Monroeville, who was visiting friends here, has returned home.

Miss Viola Parker, of Monroeville, is visiting her sisters, Mesdames Phipps and Potts.

A big family reunion was held at the country home of Henry Miner, in Monroe township, this week.

Charles Cowell, who was under treatment at the St. Joe hospital, has recovered and returned home.

John G Blake, formerly of this city, has just been ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church at Greenview, Ill.

Adam Robinson and family, accompanied by Mrs. Eva Arnold, of Montpelier, are in the city to attend a case in court.

Last night the three little children of J. D. White gave a grand concert at Prairie Grove church, which was much appreciated by the large audience present

The members of the Thursday evening pedro club held a meeting this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Hartnett and reorganized for the winter The first meeting will be held at the Hartnett residence.

"Jessie" is the title of a new waltz ballad just published by S. A Karn. The words by Esther Karn, set to charming music by Mercy Wright, are bright, limpid and melodious, so says James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet.

The Wayne Tent band held a banquet, followed by an election of officers, last night, at Schroeder's hall, on Broadway. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, the following officers were elected: Geo. F. Fisher, president; Louis Schroeder, secretary, and John Bayers, treasurer.

Among the relics in the old court house corner stone was a WEEKLY SENTINEL of the date of April 27th, 1861. This paper was placed there by James M. Kane, the well known merchant, who on the day of the corner stone laying stepped into the office of Mr. Tigar, then proprietor of the paper, and procured the copy which after thirty-six years of undisturbed rest has been brought forth again as proof that you cannot down a good cause.

A hundred clustered diamonds are no more dazzling than a piece of Libbey cut glass. This cut on every piece marks the genuine Libbey ware.

PHOTOGRAPHS, Crayons and Water Colors, at PERREY'S ART GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.

Notice.

All butcher shops in the city will be closed on Sunday until Easter.
30-6 BUTCHERS' UNION.

George W. Pixley is at Chicago

Miss Jessie Davis will entertain this evening.

Home avenue will soon be repaired by a covering of gravel.

The Fort Wayne annual flower show has been declared off

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Vegalean, of 228 St. Mary's avenue—a daughter

Mr and Mrs. Harvey Burbank and baby have gone to Louisville, Ky., for a visit

L C Heck, the sanitary policeman, will leave for Chicago next Monday. He will be absent a week.

The Hon J D Sarnighausen, the veteran editor of the Staats Zeitung, will be seventy-nine years old tomorrow.

Two little daughters of Mrs. La Duke, living near the Abbott sanitarium, were today admitted to the Allen county orphans' home.

Professor A. G. Harshman and Miss Mayme C. Fuller, of the Fort Wayne College of Expression, gave a literary and musical recital at Kendallville last evening

The Fort Wayne commandery No. 4, K. T., had a delightful social time at the lodge reception rooms last Thursday evening Good music was in attendance and a lunch was served

Members of Fort Wayne commandery No. 4 have been notified of the sickness of their fraternal brother, George Scheffler, of Auburn, and a committee will probably be detailed to visit his bedside.

Thomas Brooks, of this county, has been promoted in the regular army at Fort Meade, South Dakota, from corporal to sergeant. His term of enlistment will be up January 22, when he will probably return home.

C. R. Weatherhogg has returned from Reussalaer, Ind., where the new court house is under construction. The plans for the building were drawn by Grindle & Weatherhogg. The dedication will take place late in December.

G. W. McVicker, who conducted a "cut-rate" drug store at the corner of Washington boulevard and Calhoun street, has closed his business and moved his stock and fixtures to Muncie, Ind., where he expects to locate permanently. Mr. and Mrs. McVicker left for their new home today.

Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana Federation of Labor, has appointed G. R. Hench, of this city, organizer of the Federation for the Fort Wayne district. By virtue of this appointment Mr. Hench will endeavor to increase the representation of the Federation by enlisting the co-operation of various unions. This city has not been as well represented as smaller cities, owing perhaps to a lack of interest. It is the aim to make the Indiana Federation of as much importance to the local unions as the American Federation of Labor is to International unions.

Arnold's Bromo-Celery, the best, safest and quickest cure for headaches. 10cts. Sold by Gross & Pellen

WHY
Not have your Crayons made by your local artist. PERREY'S ART GALLERY.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Celia M Fisher, voice culture, Italian method, 103 Wilt street 26t6

Twelve o'clock dances at True Blues' Hall, every Monday night, begins at 8.30 Admission, ladies 10c, gents 15c.

GENTLEMEN!
Have you ordered your winter suit or overcoat? If not, look at our stock. We can please you. You will be "well dressed."
THIEME BROS.,
6t **Tailors, 12 W. Berry St.**

Display of Art Embroidery.
Miss G E Clark invites you to her display of art embroidery at Wayne hotel A full line of pillows, table covers, lunch cloths, counterpieces, etc Free lessons 29 tt

Now is the time to buy wall paper cheap, at L O Hull's, 90 Calhoun street

1898 DESIGNS.
We have just received a beautiful assortment of
NEW WALL PAPERS.
Spring of 1898 styles Call and see them.
KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun Street.

Order your Crayons for Xmas now. You can procure the best at PERREY'S GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.

MONEY
WE MAKE LOANS IN SUMS
Of $10, $15, $20, $25 and upwards on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, etc.
You can pay it back in weekly or monthly payments.
Everything left in your possession and have the use of both money and goods.
Our rates the lowest.
All business private and confidential.
Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.
36 Calhoun St., Rooms 5 & 6.
First Flight of stairs on west side of street, north of transfer corner

101 Calhoun St.,
ONE DOOR NORTH OF Y. M. C. A.
Is where you will find Guy Conklin with the celebrated Everett Piano and a full line of Organs at a very low price and on easy monthly payments. 19-t10-eod

The finest material for the least money is the rule when you purchase your fall suit from G Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E Main St. 3tf

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Exclusively shown by us. A beautiful olive blue and red striped Cheviot. Suit made up "right."
THIEME BROS.,
6t **Tailors, 12 W. Berry St.**

Zimmer Carpet Cleaning Co., 'Phone 496 2eod-tf

'Phone 496 Zimmer Carpet Cleaning Co 2eod-tf

I Pay the Best Price
For CAST OFF CLOTHES Please notify me by postal card and I will call
9-20 tf S. FIELDBLEAT, 76 Barr St

TEMPLE THEATER.
ONE SOLID WEEK
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 1st.
Annual engagement of Fort Wayne's most Popular Actress,
Miss Jessie Mae Hall,
Supported by [illegible] of first class artists [illegible] repertoire of [illegible] comedy [illegible] farce. The new [illegible] "Little Miss Weatherford" [illegible] "Hidden Hand" [illegible] "A Barrel of Money" [illegible] at popular prices. The old favorites "Princess of Patches," "Home, Sweet Home" and Walker's Ward, are retained
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.
On Monday night following the usual custom, each lady accompanied by an escort with a paid reserved seat ticket will be admitted free if secured before [illegible] An entire change of program at each performance
MONDAY NIGHT,
"A Barrel of Money."
Usual Matinees
New faces new music and specialties and everything up to date

TEMPLE THEATER

SATURDAY, OCT. 30th.
"The 19th century David Garrick."—Detroit Free Press
TIM MURPHY,
In a grand double bill
OLD INNOCENCE.
A 3 act humorously pathetic comedy adapted from the French, and the novelty,
SIR HENRY HYPNOTIZED.
Prices 25, 50, 75 and $1.00.
Sale of Seats Thursday.

You Can Get
Good Candy at Howe's Candy Kitchen. That's what they all say, anyhow. Stop in and see for yourself. We've got the right kind.
I. G. STAFFORD, Prop.,
N. E. COR BARR & WASHINGTON STS

GROWING STEADILY

Is our new business Each week brings new faces—new customers to our store. They are sent to us by their friends whom we had already served and who were so well pleased with our work that they do not hesitate to recommend us

EVERY SUIT OR OVERCOAT

Which we turn out is a walking advertisement for our store and it seems the public are getting on to this fact in a hurry

GENTLEMEN

If you Want STYLISH, PERFECT FITTING, WELL TAILORED Clothes at a MODERATE PRICE, come to us—we'll satisfy you

WINTER SUITINGS

In plain and fancy Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres in all the new colorings and the largest line in town from which to make your selection We'll make them to your measure at $15, $18, $20, $22, $25 and upwards

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

POPULAR TAILORS. ∴ 52 Calhoun St.

R. B. GREENE,
CONTRACTOR.
Cabinet Work and Joinery in all Branches.
32 Home Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hanker's Dancing Academy
10 and 12 W. Wayne St.
Beginners, Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Advanced, Tuesday, at 8. Assembly 9-11.
Children's Class Saturday afternoon, 2-4.
Special attention given the waltz
Private lessons given in ball room, stage and classical dancing.
For particulars call or address,
219 E. Wayne St.

A GENEROUS OFFER

that the wise man, as well as the economical one will appreciate. We are making a top Coat in either Fall or Winter weight, in the most distingue style, and most fashionable cut, finished in an exquisite manner, from $20.00 up. We have the latest thing out in handsome fabrics for Fall and Winter wear.

AUG. F. SCHOCH,
41½ West Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

1897. # Woman's Club League **1898.**

ENTERTAINMENT COURSE!

Temple Theatre, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE COURSE.

OPENING NUMBER.

1. George Kennan, November 8, Subject, "Adventures in Arctic Asia"
2. F. Hopkinson Smith, November 24.
3. Robert J. Burdette, December 11.
4. Leland T. Powers, January 11.
5. Redpath Grand Concert Co., January 22. { CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Prima Donna Soprano. Arthur Beresford, Bass.
6. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, February 2,
7. Listeman String Quartette and Soprano, March 1.
8. Gen. John B. Gordon, March 13.
9. Welsh Prize Singer, March 31. { A Choir of Eight Picked Voices of Eisteddfod Prize Winners.
10. George Riddle and Beethoven Orchestra Club, April. 12.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

One half the house, every other row, will be reserved for the whole course. Price $1.50 and $1.00 additional. These seats may be reserved at the Box Office, Temple Theater, Thursday and Friday, November 4 and 5.

The other half of the house, every other row, will be reserved before each entertainment. Prices 10 and 15 cents additional each night. Box office open for single reserve for George Kennan, Saturday, November 6, and Monday, November 8.

SECURE YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT WOODWORTH'S DRUG STORE, LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO., BOX OFFICE TEMPLE THEATER.

$100 Try--Try--Try And Try Again FOR THAT $100.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

$100 You Still Have Time to Enter the Word Contest BEGIN NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897. —PART FIRST.— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Black Dress Goods.

Four excellent values in black dress goods stuffs for today. Notably, a 45-inch mohair and wool fringe, rough effect, medium weight, in six beautiful designs, $1.25 value, here, 75c yard.

At 50c—45-inch all-wool Henrietta, a German make and very lustrous, worth to-day 75c.

One of the best values in a 44-inch pure worsted storm serge, hard twist, medium twill, at 50c a yard. Inferior grades to this are selling elsewhere at 65c.

Mohair and wool, 45-inch, wavy effect, medium weight, 50c yard.

54-inch sicilian mohair, worth $1.00, our price 75c a yard.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

RUBBER GOODS....

That We Warrant From One to Two Years....

HOT WATER BOTTLES. FOUNTAIN AND BULB SYRINGES. AIR CUSHIONS, ETC.

FREESE & RANKE,

Pharmacists,

86 Calhoun St.

Bell & Home Phones No. 477.

YPSILANTI

Union Underwear.

THE BEST ARTICLE ON THE MARKET....

Try one Suit and You Will Come Back for the Other.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,

80 and 80½ Calhoun St.

OUR ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Are so perfect in fit, so natural in appearance and action that the wearer is able to forget about them.

Set of the best Teeth $8.00.

Painless Dentistry.

Moderate Charges

Warranted Work

Vitalized Air Fresh Daily.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

"Over Baldwin's Music Store."

Phone 1178. 86 Calhoun St.

DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

For beauty of designs no Carpet stock in the city of Fort Wayne, can compare with ours. That is the universal testimony of the trading public.

\+ \+ \+ \+

FOSTER FURNITURE CO.

Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal Church

REV. [illegible], D. D., PASTOR.

[illegible]

M[illegible] Zollinger Armory, over Wall Calhoun St.

Beginners, Mondays, 7 p. m.

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Children's Class, Saturdays, 2 to 4 p. m.

Special attention given to the Waltz.

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Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.

The J. F. Scholl Loan & Investment Co.

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THE SON WILL LEAD.

Henry George, Jr., Placed on the New York Ticket.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct., 30.—The executive committee of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of determining on a candidate to succeed Henry George, its candidate for mayor, and also to consider the issuing of a statement calling on George's supporters to favor another candidate. It was said at that time that Mr. Low would probably be indorsed, although his name could not be put on the ballot. It was late in the afternoon when Tom Johnson came downstairs and announced:

"Henry George, Jr."

For a time it seemed as if the waiting crowd was about equally divided between surprise and satisfaction.

"He's too young." "He's his father's son," and other remarks, either critical or implying criticism, were heard. The majority, however, appeared to favor the nomination of Mr. George.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

Henry George, jr., was born on November 2, 1862, in San Francisco, Cal. At the son's birth the father was a struggling newspaper man. Young George was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, but left the class-room to go to work in a printing office. He set type on his father's book, "Progress and Poverty."

He moved east in 1880 and settled with his parents in Brooklyn. In 1882 he went to England as his father's private secretary. On his return he worked on the editorial staff of Truth, a New York daily newspaper, and later was assistant to the managing editor of the North American Review.

He became editor of his father's paper, the Standard, but left that position in 1891 to go to Washington where he was the correspondent of several western newspapers. In 1893 he was editor of the Jacksonville, Fla., Citizen, and remained in that place for two years, returning home to assist in the revision of his father's new book.

WHO WILL GET THE GEORGE VOTE?

Speculation as to which of the mayoralty candidates will fall heir to the votes that would have gone to Henry George had he not died is superceding discussion of the issues in the Greater New York municipal campaign. Comparatively few regard it as likely that the younger George can poll more than a fraction of the votes that would have gone to his father, the general opinion being that the selection of the son to carry the banner let fall from the father's dying hands, while appropriate and touching in the abstract, is unfitting in the practical battles of politics.

So far as the public is aware, Young George does not represent in any essential degree the philosophy of his father. For the most part it is pointed out, the young man has been but a worker in the journalistic ranks, undistinguishable by any marked of special ability beyond that which is possessed by thousands of others, and that he has never appeared before the public as the advocate of any distinctive political system or economic theory. This latter is a test which, in the case of at least one of the other nominees, no one has thought of applying.

ELEMENT OF VAN WYCK'S STRENGTH.

In this latter instance, however, it is fair to concede to Judge Van Wyck the point that he has been put forward as the personality representing a political organization; and this issue, partisan responsibility as against a candidate representing a more or less transitory movement, is one which enters very largely into the canvass.

There is a disposition in both republican and democratic camps to dispute the claim put forward by Mr. Low, on yesterday, that George, had he clearly foreseen his demise, would have advised his followers to go into the battle on Tuesday next under the colors of the Citizens' union. There is also much said about the alleged impropriety of Mr. Low putting forth what his opponents term a bid for the George vote while the corpse of the dead leader was yet uncoffined.

These criticisms are expected to have much effect with the enthusiastic adherents of Mr. George, whose following, it has been argued, was largely personal. Whatever force there may be in all this, it is the fact that in the betting Van Wyck has gained more than Low by the newer conditions.

HOW THE BETTING GOES.

The latest quotations are as follows:

Van Wyck vs. field, 5 to 2.

Van Wyck vs. Low, 14 to 2.

Van Wyck vs. Tracy, 7 to 1.

Low vs. Tracy, 2 to 1.

These odds are regarded as more closely indicative of public feeling than any that have been posted before. A certificate substituting Henry George, jr., to fill the vacancy on the ticket of the democracy of Thomas Jefferson caused by the death of Henry George, was filed at the election bureau today by E. Lawson Purdy.

The certificate substitutes "Henry George, who up to the time of the decease of Henry George was known as Henry George junior."

The poster, therefore, will read "Henry George."

THE FUNERAL.

Henry George Will be Buried Monday Afternoon.

The Body Will Lie in State in the Brooklyn City Hall Until the Hour of Interment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Hamlin Garland, the chairman of the Henry George funeral committee, said today that the body of the dead leader would be taken to the Grand Central Palace some time this evening. The service will be non-sectarian, he said, although there possibly will be some officiating clergymen. One of these very probably will be the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, the long time friend of Henry George, and the man who fought so hard a fight with him in the campaign of 1886. Dr. McGlynn will not attend the service as a priest, but as a citizen and friend of the dead man.

The seats in the Grand Central Palace will be arranged so that the procession that has been determined upon will not be interfered with by the people in the hall.

The body probably will be placed on a bier, so that all who wish may at some time during the service, or after it, look on the face of the deceased. The services will be held in the afternoon. It is the intention that they shall be brief. Afterwards there will be a procession of laboring men and others down Broadway to the city hall, to the Brooklyn city hall. The body will be escorted as far as the home of Mr. George. The body will remain until Monday afternoon, when the interment will be made in Greenwood cemetery. The remains will be placed in a grave alongside of Mr. George's dead daughter. Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. George and her two sons and daughter rested fairly well last night. They were up early at the Union Square hotel to perfect the arrangements for the funeral.

AT THE TEMPLE.

Jessie Mae Hall Will Begin a Week's Engagement Monday.

Commencing Monday, November 1, Fort Wayne's always popular little actress, Jessie Mae Hall, will play a week's engagement at the Temple theater. Miss Hall's company this year includes several new members and they will present, in addition to one or two of the old favorites, four plays that have been added to their excellent repertoire this season, and which will be new to Fort Wayne.

On the opening night, in accordance with their usual custom, each lady accompanied by an escort with a paid reserved seat ticket, which has been secured previous to 6 o'clock, will be admitted free. The play for Monday night is to be a grand scenic production of E. D. Stair's "A Barrel of Money," which is presented this season by special permission of the owners for the first time in repertoire at popular prices, and will be given complete in every detail of scenery and mechanical effects.

Among the new plays to be presented during the week are "Cupid's Chariot," a roaring comedy success; a new or rewritten and revised version of "The Hidden Hand," and a very pretty little comedy entitled "Little Miss Weatherford," the three latter especially written for Miss Hall by Mark E. Swan.

The ten, twenty and thirty cent scale of popular prices will be in effect throughout the week.

GEORGE KENNAN.

First Attraction in the Woman's Club League Entertainment Course.

The Woman's Club league entertainment course opens with George Kennan Monday, November 8. The subject of Mr. Kennan's lecture is "Adventures in Arctic Asia." The recent interest in the Klondike region will make this lecture of especial interest, for Mr. Kennan knows what life in the Arctic circle is like and describes it accurately. The Boston Transcript says of him:

"Mr. Kennan's voice is of a pleasing quality, and apparently without effort he filled the large hall, every word being distinctly heard by those in the rear seats. The subject was 'Adventures in Arctic Asia.' The lecturer gave a remarkably interesting account of his first visit to Siberia as a member of the first exploring party of the Russo-American telegraph expedition. The summer beauty of Kamchatkan scenery was described in a charming way, and the customs of the people of that little known country were explained. The horrors of a winter in that desolate land were vividly portrayed, and a graphic account given of a successful search for a lost party. Mr. Kennan's description of the aurora borealis was a wonderful bit of word painting, and at its close the audience burst into applause."

See advertisement for the course on another page.

For Rent.

A modern house of six rooms. Bath, electric light, hard and soft water. Property new and situated on a paved street. Rent, $11.00 per month. Inquire of Geo. McKee, office 34 East Berry street.

Take your Sunday dinner at the Star Hotel. Chicken dinner, 15c.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation.

November 25th Set Aside for Observance of the National Occasion—Why We Should Be Thankful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—President McKinley has issued his first Thanksgiving proclamation as follows:

"In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the last year, which has been so abundant. Let us offer unto Him our thanksgiving and pay our vows to the Most High. Under His watchful providence industry has prospered, the conditions of labor have been improved, the rewards of the husbandman have been increased and the comforts of our homes multiplied. His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the nation. Respect for law and order has been strengthened, love of free institutions cherished and all sections of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous co-operation.

"For these great benefits it is our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude and to offer up to Him our most earnest supplications. That we may acknowledge our obligation as a people to Him who has so graciously granted us the blessings of free government and material prosperity, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, for national thanksgiving and prayer, which all of the people are invited to observe with appropriate religious services in their respective places of worship.

"On this day of rejoicing and domestic reunion, let our prayers ascend to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the continuance of His love and favor to us, that our hearts may be filled with charity and good will, and that we may be ever worthy of His beneficent concern.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-second. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

"JOHN SHERMAN,

"Secretary of State."

GAY AND GIDDY BIRD.

That is What Dr. Mentzer Wanted His Wife Called.

Plaintiff in the Divorce Case Asked a Newspaper Man to "Write Up" the Lady—Court News.

A rather sensational tinge was given the Mentzer divorce suit this afternoon, when C. L. Drummond, the well known newspaper man, testified that Dr. Mentzer, the plaintiff, came to the Journal office, where Mr. Drummond is employed, a few days ago and requested him to write something regarding the case that should favor him, the plaintiff.

He asked that his wife be given a little scoring and suggested that she be designated as "a gay and giddy bird." Mr. Drummond testified that Dr. Mentzer had stated that if there were any charges he would pay for the matter he wanted written. Mr. Drummond was not cross-examined.

HAIFLEY VS. HAIFLEY.

Simon P. Haifley, of Springfield township, has applied in the circuit court for a divorce from Mary E. Haifley. He has also commenced suit to have set aside a conveyance of real estate. These suits are the culmination of a long series of family difficulties. The plaintiff several years ago was adjudged insane and and sent to the asylum. He had conveyed his property to his wife. Since his return from the asylum he has not got along well at home. A few days ago he was arrested and fined at the instance of his son, John Haifley, for carrying concealed weapons. He has concluded the easiest solution of his family difficulties is to sever his connections with his family and he also wants his property restored to him.

OTHER COURT NOTES.

The last of the testimony in the Robison forgery case was introduced this forenoon and the circuit court adjourned until Monday.

W. J. Crawford has been appointed by the county commissioners a justice of the peace for Scipio township, vice Daniel Porter, resigned.

In the superior court the case of the Tri-State Building and Loan association against Margaretta Pens, et al., for ejectment and foreclosure of mortgage was dismissed. The appealed case of John Bruns against George Pixley was also dismissed.

LICENSED TO WED.

Joseph L. Flickinger and Edna E. Madden.

MARSHAL BLANCO

Assumes the Captain Generalship of Cuba.

He Takes Over the Command of That Island From Weyler.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—An official dispatch from Havana received today, announces that Marshal Blanco, the new captain general of Cuba, has arrived there and has taken over the command of that island from General Weyler, the retiring captain general.

FIVE PERISH.

Fearful Result of an Explosion in a Mine.

A Pennsylvania Coal Field the Scene of the Terrible Accident—List of the Dead.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 30.—Five of the eight men who were last night caught in the Von Storch slope by fire in that shaft perished during the night. The remaining three escaped from the Diamond vein by a cross heading into another gang way, where the air was pure, and reached the surface early this morning. The dead are:

Thomas Hill, foreman of the night shift, married; leaves a widow and five children.

Thomas McDonald, a laborer and a widower; leaves three children.

John Yankowski, a laborer, married.

John Morgan, tracklayer, single.

John J. Farrell, pump runner, single.

The bodies of the five men were brought to the surface about 10 o'clock. When the fire broke out in the main gangway of the slope there were twenty-eight men and boys in the mine. Ten left the mine before the fire occurred and ten others made their way to the hoisting shaft and were brought to the surface before the fire and smoke had cut off their means of escape.

Yellow Fever Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—At 1 o'clock the board of health reported twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and five deaths.

LOCAL LINES.

Born, to E. G. Shular and wife, of No. 18 East Allen street—a son.

Miss Charlotte Martz, daughter of Dr. Martz, is down with quinsy.

Miss Lucile Porter entertained friends at a Hallowe'en party last evening.

Miss Minnie Rogers has returned from a pleasant visit with friends at Anderson.

Mrs. A. Moses and daughter, Lily, of Decatur, are guests of H. T. Moses and family, of West De-Wald street.

The Queen of the Realm cooking club will be entertained by Miss Marie McLain this evening.

Street Superintendent Franke has several gangs of men at work on the gutters in various parts of the city.

Mrs. Ralph Sharp, of 178 West Superior street, who suffered an attack of appendicitis is convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gross have issued invitations to a progressive carrom party on next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Ed Gilmartin has returned from Chicago, accompanied by her grandchildren, Edward and Marie McDonald.

Frank Smith, of 242 East Wayne street, is organizing a Home Study club and is anxious to interest the young people.

The committee having in charge the proposed excursion to the church dedication at Marion will hold a meeting tomorrow.

Mrs. William Durfee, of Washington boulevard, and her daughter, Mrs. Urbine, have returned from a week's visit at Chicago.

E. F. Liebman has been awarded the contract to build a barn for George Evans, on West Berry street. The structure will cost $1,600.

The ladies of Queen Esther Rebekah lodge will meet at the home of Mrs. F. M. McLeish, No. 3 Liberty street, next Monday afternoon.

Miss Anna Renand, of Detroit, who was the guest of Miss Edna Renan, was the guest of honor at a Hallowe'een party last evening.

Warsaw Times: "Mrs. James Breen, of Fort Wayne, is in the city visiting with her sister, Mrs. Edward Wahl. She will remain several days."

Senator T. E. Ellison was at Indianapolis yesterday to attend a meeting of the directors of the state reformatory. Both boards held their final meetings of the fiscal year.

Attorney J. B. Harper's bicycle was wrecked by a horse a few days ago. The front wheel was bent and twisted out of shape and beyond repair. Mr. Harper escaped uninjured.

Christian Zollinger celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary yesterday at the residence of his son, Henry Zollinger, on Superior street. It was in the nature of a family reunion, only one son being absent.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

I will sell at public sale the entire stock of millinery goods, fixtures, etc., of Miss E. O. Hanna, located at 51 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. The stock is new and the fixtures first-class. Sale will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3d, at 10 o'clock a. m., at above mentioned place. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

PETER F. POIRSON,

Receiver.

2961

Celia M. Fisher, cot-culture, Italian method, 140 Wilt street. 2961

WILL THEY TEST IT?

Cyclers' Protective Association Can Now Proceed.

A. F. Warriner, a Member of the Organization, Arrested for Not Having a Bicycle Tax.

There has been a good deal of talk on the part of members of the Cyclists' Protective association regarding the action that would be taken if one of the members was arrested for not having a bicycle tag. It was the purpose of the organization to stand united and defy the law. City Attorney Shambaugh says that the city has been anxious to have the test come off any time, and has even arrested several members of the association only to find that they had already procured tags and had them in their pockets.

Now, the opportunity that the Cyclists' Protective association has been looking for has arrived. This morning A. F. Warriner, of the Old Fort Manufacturing company, and a member in good standing in the Cyclists' association, was arrested for not having the required tag on his bicycle. He was taken before Mayor Scherer, where he acknowledged that he had purposely ignored the vehicle tax law, as it was against the principle of the Cyclists' association to observe it. He was complimented for being frank about the matter, for this was just what the city attorney was looking for. Attorney Fred Zollars was called upon to conduct the defense, and after a consultation a continuance until next Tuesday was asked for and granted. Mr. Zollars said to a Sentinel reporter that he could not say now whether the case would be fought or not. The Cyclists' association has been notified that a deposit of $300 will be necessary before the defense can carry the case to a test and as this amount is not now available it remains to be seen whether the members will get together and raise the required sum to fight the case and try to prove the law unconstitutional.

INTERESTING.

A New Feature in the Illustrated Services at Westminster Church.

Westminster church and the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., owns stereopticon apparatus and accessories which would cost, if purchased, not less than $2,500. Dr. Leeper has upwards of 4,000 slides and is continually adding to them. They are reproductions of the masters in art and photographs of every quarter of the world. As it is impossible to work hundreds of these into regular discourses, hereafter the pastor will precede the discourse with a prelude in which many of the choicest of these pictures will be shown. This is a treasure within the reach of every one that they may well appreciate. Scenes viewed through the stereopticon is second only to travel itself. It is a mighty educator and powerful means of appeal. "Things seen are mightier than things heard." Its utility is being recognized and is coming rapidly to be introduced into the churches all over the land. It instructs and entertains in a worshipful manner without sensation.

SYLVAN LAKE FISH.

They are Not Wormy Says John M. Moritz—He Has Caught Them and Knows.

J. M. Moritz has been applying himself closely to the principles of Isaac Walton the past season and has come to be recognized as a fisherman of science, whose labors are not in vain. A number of Mr. Moritz's friends can testify to the abundance of his strings as well as the flavor of his finny capture. Rome City is his favorite fishing ground, therefore he is aroused and displeased over the report that the bass caught in Sylvan lake have been found to contain worms. He says that as long as he has fished there he has not found any wormy fish and he will stand by the sweetness and flavor of the Sylvan and West lake fish every time. He thinks the story a canard, pure and simple, and fears that unless it is corrected many people will stay away and be deprived of sport.

Pensions for Indianians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Pensions have been granted to the following Indianians:

Original—Abram N. Keedy, Orleans; Edwin B. Herrington, Fort Wayne; Henry Hold, Terre Haute; Robert Kay (deceased), Greenville; Alexander Laurie, Chalmers; John F. Seberh, Alum Cave; Jacob Fischer, Valparaiso; George W. Koons, Swayzee; William Hartman, Edinburg.

Additional—James W. Thompson, Frankfort.

Supplemental—Samuel Dishonett, Cowan; Theophilus Amerman, Dana.

Restoration—David Heagle, Valparaiso.

Increase—William A. Lawson, Levi; Charles C. Jackson, Noblesville; Reuben B. German, Annapolis; Lloyd A. Harris, Bowling Green; Alfred A. Fisher, Gentryville; James A. McCutchan, Boonville; Jonathan S. Strawser, Bristol.

Reissue—William H. Deacon, New Carlisle.

Original Widows, Etc.—Clarissa Treon, Sedan; Mary J. Kay, Greenville; Elizabeth A. Pittenger, Montpelier; Mary M. Sonsley, South Bend; Sarah J. Smith, Hennessier; Amy J. Calkins, Mt. Vernon; Margaret Turman, Attica; Julia A. Hammersley, Washington.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Obsequies of Miss Theresa Koenig This Morning—Death of Louis Blombach.

The funeral of Miss Theresa Koenig took place this morning at 9 o'clock from St. Paul's Catholic church. The Rev. Father Koenig, brother of the deceased read the mass, and the Rev. Oechtering, of St. Mary's church, preached the funeral sermon. The honorary pall bearers were selected from the ladies of the sodality, and were composed of the following persons: Misses Katherine Hilker, Anna Bekers, Theresa Heward, Minnie Moehn and Nellie and Theresa Bott. The active pall bearers were the Messrs. Joseph Fox, Peter Pierre, Michael Gruber, Frank Grubb, Joseph Nichter and Cornelius Benner.

OTHER DEATHS.

Louis Blombach, aged seventy-one years, died at his residence, 172 Smith street, of old age, this morning. The deceased was born in Germany and leaves a family of grown children. The funeral will be held Tuesday at 1:30 from the house and 2 o'clock from the Zion's Lutheran church.

Lulu, the six-year old daughter of Frederick Steck, of 86 Laselle street, died last evening at about 10 o'clock of diphtheria. The funeral was private and held this afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mrs. Martha A. Carter, whose death occurred at the home of her daughter in Centerville, Thursday, October 28, having been for more than a quarter of a century, a faithful and highly valued member of the Woman's Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of that society, while sorrowing that we shall see her familiar face no more, recognize our Father's love to her in taking her from earth to heaven; where the feeble body shall no more prevent the service the spirit so longed to render; where the eyes which were so blind, shall see her king in His beauty; and the lips, so ready to speak His praises here, shall forever sing the song of redeeming love. Be it

Resolved, That her example of faithful service under the infirmities of age and partial blindness, shall be an incentive to us who are left, to render more faithful service in the work she loved so well. Be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the record books of the Woman's Missionary society; that they be published in our city papers, and a copy be given to her family. By order of the society.

MISS CARRIE B. SHARP,

Pres.

MRS. G. L. GREENAWALT,

MRS. J. K. MCCRACKEN,

Secretaries.

WHIPPED TWO.

Phil Lintling Gives Carl Levy a Beating.

That Done He Gives His Wife Similar Treatment—A Divorce Suit Pending—Justice Courts.

Carl Levy, a well known man about town, was encountered last night by Phil Lintling, and when it was all over Mr. Levy was duly qualified as the complaining witness in the assault and battery case now pending against Mr. Lintling. There are several stories afloat, but this one is probably right. Last evening Levy met Mrs. Lintling on the street and walked with her to her home on West Berry street, near Harrison.

There they met Sarah French and while the three were on the sidewalk talking Phil Lintling came up and proceeded to give Levy a thrashing. As soon as circumstances would permit Levy beat a retreat. Then, according to Mrs. French's story Lintling assaulted his wife, knocking her down and badly injuring her.

Levy caused Lintling's arrest by the police last night and about the same time Mrs. French got Justice Bullerman out of bed and filed affidavits against Lintling, one for assaulting Mrs. Lintling and one for assaulting Levy. Lintling appeared in police court this morning and his case was continued, he going on his own recognizance. Justice Bullerman issued a warrant for him this afternoon and he will be arrested again and compelled to give bond for his appearance. Mrs. Lintling now has a suit for a divorce pending. Mrs. French's husband secured a divorce from her this week.

Today Justice France dismissed the two cases against Geo. Schwalm, of Aboite township, charged with sabbath desecration in having corn husked on Sunday.

Bimetallic Union Meeting Postponed.

The executive committee of the Fort Wayne Bimetallic union have deemed it advisable to postpone the regular monthly meeting of the union, which was to have been held at the circuit court room on Monday evening, November 1, until the following week, November 8. On the latter date it is hoped that the members may not only be able to celebrate the anniversary of their organization, but to also jollify over the bimetallic victories in numerous state elections, which they confidently look for on next Tuesday.

Chicken for dinner at the Star Hotel tomorrow. Come and get the best meal in the city for 15c.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Katherine Blynn Will Lead the Sunday Services.

Special Meeting of the Membership Committee Called for Next Wednesday—Other Meetings.

The Sunday afternoon service at 4 o'clock will be led by Miss Katherine Blynn. Miss Daisy Beaber and Miss Mary Evans will have charge of the music.

The finance committee will hold their first regular meeting Monday, at 4 p. m. The religious committee will meet at 5 p. m.

A special meeting of the membership committee will be held next Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

Miss Taylor will be engaged all day Tuesday on membership work and will not be at the association.

Another gymnasium class has been organized for Tuesday and Friday evenings, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

It has been necessary to delay the opening of the new Bible classes until the second week in November.

The class in beginners' Old Testament work will meet Monday evening, Nov. 8.

The class in Hebrew will meet as usual Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The high school Bible class will be organized next week.

REV. J. O. BURROUGHS.

Portland, Oregon, Preacher Will Conduct Revival Services at Baptist Tabernacle.

Rev. J. O. Burroughs, until recently pastor in Portland, Oregon, arrived in the city last night and is now visiting his friend, Pastor Henson, at the Baptist parsonage. Mr. Burroughs is here to conduct revival services at the Baptist Tabernacle. He is a preacher of great gifts and rare power and will doubtless do great good while in Fort Wayne. He will preach tomorrow morning and evening and every night except Saturday until further notice. His subject tomorrow morning will be "Partnership with God." At night his subject will be "Waiting in the Way of God's Judgment." There will be baptism at the close of the evening service.

BOYS' SINGING GUILD.

New Organization Whose Youngest Member is Nine Years Old—Officers Elected.

The boys of Christ's Lutheran church met last evening and organized a society called the Boys' Singing Guild. The following officers were elected:

President—Roy Lopshire.

Vice President—Preston Arnold.

Secretary—Frank Slater.

Treasurer—Clarence Lopshire.

Librarian—Earl Arnold.

The boys are very much interested in the organization, although very young, the youngest being nine and the eldest fourteen years.

NEW LAW FIRM.

Ivers W. Leonard to Enter Into a Partnership With the Hon. T. E. Ellison.

It is announced that Ivers W. Leonard, of Columbia City, will soon return to Fort Wayne and enter into a law partnership with the Hon. T. E. Ellison. Mr. Leonard is only a young attorney at the bar but he has made a brilliant record for himself and with the broader field now thrown open to him he will attain the splendid success he deserves. Mr. Leonard is a Fort Wayne boy and received most of his education here.

REFORMATION FEAST.

Unusual Services in the Lutheran Churches Tomorrow—Musical Programs.

Unusual services will be held at the various Lutheran churches tomorrow in observation of the anniversary of Luther's reformation of the church. Special musical programs will be rendered and the sermons will be historical of that period. At St. Paul's church there will be a large chorus, assisted by the pipe organ and the Walther league orchestra. The orchestra of Emanuel's church will assist in the services there.

ART EXHIBIT.

Public Given a Good Opportunity to Judge the Work of Indiana Artists.

When we go into an exhibition where the paintings of many artists are shown we become confused, mix up one man with another, are never sure whose work we are looking at, and go away often no wiser than we came. It is therefore an especially good opportunity to study the manner of one or two men, just now, in the exhibition in the art school on the corner of Lewis and Barr streets. There Mr. Steele, Mr. Adams and Mr. Forsyth are shown in all their glory, and one readily sees the difference between the strength and sureness of Mr. Forsyth and the dreamy tenderness of Mr. Adams. Look at the "Blue Hills of Corydon" at the end of the room. There is a solidity about it, the hills, the ground, even the water running down in the foreground, and then turn to Mr. Adams' "Frosty Morning" with its soft grey tones over which the morning light is beginning to steal, or take two that are nearer alike, Mr. Forsyth's "October Morning" and Mr. Adams' "Hay Day on the Mississinewa." They are both water, trees on the bank above and reflections below. It is the same thing here, Mr. Forsyth's is more solid and firm and Mr. Adams' quiet and peaceful. Mr. Steele seems to love moods. His "Waiting," the girl standing under the fig tree is not done in at all the manner of the "Christian Day" where the two women are leaving the blue mist and bare branches behind them and are coming toward us on the snow.

Some time ago the New York Nation spoke in terms of the highest praise of these four men. It called them the "advance guard of the future American art." It was their ideas, it said, that were going to influence our coming artists. Eastern critics praise Mr. Forsyth probably more than the others, but Indiana has seemed especially fond of Mr. Steele's work, and here in Fort Wayne, both at this exhibition and the last time any of his work was shown here, Mr. Adams has seemed to be favorite.

The exhibit will continue all next week.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Four Special Officers Appointed for Duty Tonight.

Hallowe'en Roisterers are Liable to Run Up Against Something Besides Fun Tonight—Police News.

Mayor Scherer instructed Superintendent Gorsline to appoint four special policemen for duty tonight. These special officers will have eyes for nobody but the lively element which believes in celebrating Hallowe'een by destroying all the property possible and making life a burden to peaceful citizens. The special detail will wear citizen's clothes. The regular policemen have been instructed to also keep on the lookout for vandals and arrest every one found engaged in the so-called fun that isn't fun at all. One special officer will be stationed on South Broadway, another on the west side, another in the Seventh ward and the fourth in the Tenth ward.

NOTES.

Gottlieb Hettler was annoyed by boys who threw cabbage stumps at his door last night and he went after the hoodlums with rocks. One of the missiles struck Officer Palmer, who happened along, and the irate German was hustled to the police station. His case was continued until Tuesday and he was released.

George Braun, a cigarmaker, was before the mayor on the charge of drunkenness. It was shown that Braun received a telegram last night to the effect that his brother died at Terre Haute, and in view of this sad news he was let go.

Phillip Lintling was arrested last night.

Officer Paul arrested two boys, Blaine Weir and Charles Franz, who proved to be runaways from Huntington. The lads had their pockets filled with dime novels.

Officers Hobbs and Paul arrested two drunks about noon today.

ACCIDENT CHAPTER.

George Brinsley, the oil man, was unceremoniously dumped into the ditch out on the Leesburg road, near the Nickel Plate crossing, yesterday afternoon. He was going out after a supply of oil when he met a farmer's team en route. In turning out to let the farmer pass, Mr. Brinsley drove too near the brink of a steep embankment and his vehicle was overturned and himself deposited in the ditch with a portion of the contents of his oil tanks spilled over him. The wagon was slightly damaged, but Mr. Brinsley was not seriously hurt.

COLLAR BONE FRACTURED.

William Littlejohn, of West De-Wald street, while hickory nutting yesterday, met with a mishap in a strange manner. With several others he was "thumping" a tree with a log, to shake the nuts down. The man at the rear lost his hold and the jar caused by the log falling fractured Mr. Littlejohn's collar bone.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

W. C. Beals, of Zollars avenue, while lifting a piece of timber at the yards of the Fort Wayne Lumber company, sprained his back very badly.

Thomas Nill, of Jefferson township, accidentally crippled himself Saturday last by cutting his wrist so badly that it became necessary for Dr. Connolley to make several stitches before the flow of blood was stopped.

LOCAL LINES.

There will be preaching tonight at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ.

Misses Flora and Lou Weeks, of Montgomery street, will entertain some of their friends and schoolmates at a Hallowe'en party this evening.

The board of safety has instructed Henry Butke, the city weighmaster, to hereafter weigh sixty-eight pounds of corn to the bushel instead of seventy pounds, the old standard.

Miss Josephine Page entertained the pupils of her Sunday school class at a Hallowe'een party last evening. Games appropriate to the time were played and all the little folks had a good time.

Last evening the Misses and Mr. John Plotter entertained the N. Q. club at Hallowe'en party. The house was illuminated with pumpkins, candles and jack o'lanterns. In the wee sma' hours a unique supper was served, after which the guests departed for their homes.

Now is the time to buy wall paper cheap, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Get the best dinner in the city for the price at the Star hotel. Meals, 15 cents.

We know Cleveland's is the best baking powder made.

We know if you once try it you will use it right along.

That is why we give the following

Guarantee.

Grocers are authorized to give back your money if you do not find Cleveland's the best baking powder you have ever used.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., N.Y.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897.

It may be unkind to question motives in such a case, but there is a queer flavor to Richard Croker's declaration that he is sorry for the death of the man who had declared his intention to send Croker to the penitentiary. And Henry George meant it, too.

Governor Mount expresses the fear that nothing will come of his efforts to bring the Ripley county lynchers to justice. He intimates that a great deal of work has been done, but says he would regret to see the various steps that have been taken made public if his fears are realized. He declares, however, that the effort will be continued.

Henry George left as his best legacy to his fellow citizens the example of an honest and courageous manhood. No man in public life has ever appealed to men so strongly as had he in the last month and he did it by presenting the majesty of the naked truth. There will be more candor, more courage in politics for Henry George having lived.

A wonderful application of the perfected phonograph has been made by Mme. Anna Lankow, a vocal instructor of New York. She has several talented pupils anxious to secure European experience. Theodore Wangemann, a phonographic expert, supplied the delicate cylinders, and, under his direction, the pupils sang their best into the phonographic horn. Mme. Lankow took the cylinders to Berlin, where the voices were reproduced for the German managers. The experiment was so successful that engagements to sing in Germany in concert and opera were obtained for two of the pupils, based solely on the phonographic samples.

The sons of the late George M. Pullman say that they are satisfied with the small annuities left them by their father and that they will not attack the will. This is a wise conclusion. The best evidence in the world that the millionaire was in the soundest sort of mental condition is that he refused to leave large fortunes for his erratic sons to dissipate.

Edward P. Mitchell, for five years the right hand man of Charles A. Dana, will continue to have charge of the editorial page of the New York Sun. So long was Mitchell identified with Dana that he has acquired many of the subtleties of expression, peculiarities of phrase and quickness to seize upon a humorous and trenchant point that marked to so prominent a degree the work of the great editor who has died.

Dr. Nansen made the striking remark to the American Geographical society the other night that the polar problem to a great extent is already solved. There is, he says, beyond reasonable doubt, a deep sea at the north pole, with a thin layer of ice not exceeding fifteen feet in thickness. He thinks that all the land existing in the north has been discovered except, possibly, on the American side. The depth of the polar sea he places at 12,000 feet.

The stir in the Methodist circles, says the Boston Daily Citizen, for equal representation of clergy and laity in the conferences, is extending with marvelous strides over the country, under the leadership of such men as ex-Governor Cumback, of Indiana, Clem Studebaker, Hon. R. W. Thompson, and others equally well known. Many are in favor of an equality in number in both the general and annual conferences, while others insist upon the general only.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale is having a rather unpleasant time of it these days owing to a ridiculous report sent out from Boston to the effect that he advocated the study of the Indian language in the schools. The doctor writes that all he asked of the public school was that New England boys should know the meaning of the words Massachusetts, Connecticut, Shawmut, Winnisimet and other words which come into their local life as one ought to know why the Tuileries were so called if he lived in Paris." The doctor also denies that he repeated the Lord's prayer in Indian. He used the two first words of the prayer to illustrate the formation of Indian words, and adds: "In fact, the first two words of it are all that I know except the amen at the end." By the time Dr. Hale's little talk had filtered through several sources until it reached the newspapers it had become a lecture in which the most extraordinary position was taken, which surprised his admirers everywhere.

Mr. R. T. McDonald, with his usual public spirit, has written a letter to the board of public works offering to remove the poles and wires of the Jenney Electric Light company from Calhoun street. He proposes that the poles and wires be placed in the parallel alleys in order that the patrons may suffer no inconvenience and be allowed to remain there until spring when the wires may be put under ground along Calhoun street. If all other corporations having wires on Calhoun street will manifest the spirit of cooperation that Mr. McDonald has shown the city will soon present its main thoroughfare free from the unsightliness and inconvenience of poles and overhead wires.

Reports Say Trade Is Better.

Mild weather, according to the trade reviews, continues as the retarding factor in the business situation. R. G. Dun & Co. says today:

"The testing of retail trade is in progress, but results are remarkably retarded by long continued mild weather, and also by the fever in southern districts. Even from that quarter some large orders lately received show better distribution than was yet expected. In spite of unseasonably warm weather, which greatly hinders retail dealings in winter goods at all points east of the plains, the large number of supplementary orders, with urgent pressure for quick delivery, make it clear that the sales in many branches have exceeded the expectation of dealers, so that replenishment of stocks is not yet finished. Meanwhile wholesale trade and orders to manufacturers have been smaller than when the rush was greatest, but have nevertheless been large for this stage, even in a year of general prosperity, for the payments through the principal clearing houses for the week have been 3.9 per cent. larger than in the same week of 1892 and for the month 6.1 per cent."

Bradstreets' has the same tenor. Their report says:

"General trade retains most of the features of a week ago, with a continued check to the movement of staple merchandise. At larger eastern and central western cities sales of seasonable goods have not equaled expectations, and at some of these points has the volume of business increased. At Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New York and Providence there has been a decrease in the volume of business in some lines. The northwest continues to make relatively more favorable reports as to trade, although at Milwaukee and Minneapolis mild weather has checked distribution."

Secretary Wilson's Report.

Secretary Wilson has presented his report to the president reviewing the operations of the department of agriculture for the last year. The most important recommendation made by him is one that agents for the department should be stationed at each of our more important American embassies for the collection of information of interest to American farmers. The secretary recommends an increase in the appropriations in aid of a bureau of animal industry, of the weather bureau and publication offices. He thinks the department should be enabled to place the result of important operations at agricultural colleges before the entire country, "so that the farmers of each state may get the result of the good work done in other states."

He refers to the efforts of the department to extend the foreign markets for our dairy and live-stock products, which he thinks can be done by making the foreigners familiar with them. Instead of sending abroad for seeds, he says the policy in the future will be "to encourage the introduction of such seeds as will enable our people to diversify their crops and and keep money at home that is now sent abroad to buy what the United States should produce."

He expresses the opinion that nearly all of the $382,000,000 sent abroad last year for sugar, hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, hemp, flax, cheese, wheat, barley, beans, eggs and silk might have been kept at home. The United States should grow their own chickory, castor beans, lavender, licorice, mustard and opium.

With reference to horses, the secretary says: "The American farmer can grow horses as cheaply as he can grow cattle; we have a heavy and profitable export trade in cattle and may have an export trade equally heavy and profitable in horses. The department is gathering facts regarding our horse industry at home and the requirements of purchase abroad, so that our farmers can learn what foreign buyers demand."

Excursion November 7th.

Special train leaves Fort Wayne at 7 [illegible] a. m.; rate 75c. The dedication of St. Paul's Catholic church, at Marion, will take place on this date. All the prominent church dignitaries and Catholic societies of Indiana will participate in the ceremonies and grand parade. 30[illegible]

Last chance for the 50c Rome City excursion will be Sunday, Oct. 31st, train leaving at 6:30 a. m. 283

YOU—

CAN'T DOUBT

When you see our magnificent line of new Fall and Winter Goods. You are bound to find reasons why you should buy of us by simply looking at either the Quality or the Price.

Every Quality and Grade is a Warrent of Excellence....

Every Price is an Object Lesson in the Economy of Buying....

SUCH COMPLETENESS

In every department, of the BEST and NEWEST GOODS, is timely and tempting proof that we are prepared to give perfect satisfaction to the most critical and experienced buyers.

And the Fair Price Banner Waves Over All.

With Pride and Confidence in the Variety, Richness, Completeness and Cheapness of our Beautiful Stock, we invite you to come and see our seasonable line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The certainty of the values we are showing; the unquestioned Superiority and newness of the styles, and the variety and range for Selection, all guarantee

Pleasure and Profit in Buying Here.

Remember, we offer values that merit approval on account of Quality and that are without equals for CHEAPNESS.

Our prices make every dollar do double duty.

You can save a sight of money by trading at our store. Will you?

Come Once and You'll Come Back—They All Do.

LEHMAN'S

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

Foellinger Block. :-: Fort Wayne, Ind.

TALMAGE'S ASSOCIATE PASTOR SAYS DR. GREENE'S NERVURA SURELY CURES.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland of the Talmage Church Tells the Sick and Suffering to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura to Be Cured.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Co-Worker Enthusiastic in Recommending Those Who Are Weak, Nervous or in Any Way Out of Health to Use This Grandest of Medicines and Surest of Cures, Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

No preacher in the world is so widely known as Dr. Talmage and no other place of worship is so famous as the Talmage Church in Washington, D. C.

The great divine's discourses on the maintenance of health are the sure guide for the people, and now his distinguished associate preacher and co-worker, the eminent Byron Sunderland, D. D., of the Talmage Church, follows out the same grand line of good to the people by pointing out to them how health can be regained and restored when lost,—how the physically weak and prostrated, the nerve weakened and brain weary, may recover strength; how the tired out, over-worked and over-strained systems can be rebuilt; how the sufferer from weak nerves, poor blood, headache, rheumatism, neuralgia,—the exhausted man, the prostrated woman, the nervous child, the [illegible] can secure again the health and strength that has been lost.

The distinguished clergyman tells how people within his knowledge have been restored to health by the wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and he bids all who are in any way out of health, all who need medicine to use immediately that grand health restorer, Dr. Greene's Nervura. He tells you that it will cure you as it has cured so many others, for he has personal knowledge of Dr. Greene's Nervura and its marvelous power to cure disease, to banish pain, to make the sick well.

The great preacher says:

"I have learned with satisfaction from many sources the beneficence of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and its great utility to the many sufferers from the overwhelming [illegible] and prostration of the human system, in our intense American life."

"I do not hesitate to say it seems to supply a real want which no other known remedy can fill. It seems to be a real boon, bringing rest and refreshment to the outworn human frame in the tumultuous and trying times to which we live." BYRON SUNDERLAND.

How can you hesitate for a moment, after reading the convincing words of this illustrious minister of the Gospel, to at once use this grandest of medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy? It is the mightiest remedy in the world to cure. Every druggist keeps it.

Consultation, examination and advice by the most skilled physicians can be had free at the office of Dr. Greene's Remedies, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., either if you call or write.

THE SABBATH DAY.

Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow.

Services in all the Churches of Fort Wayne—Pastors and Their Announcements for Sunday.

THE OLD-FASHIONED BIBLE.

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful connections and innocent joy,
When blest with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercy and peace from on high.
I still view the chairs of my father and mother,
The seats of their offspring, as ranged on each hand,
And the richest of books, which excels every other,
The family Bible that lay on the stand.

The Bible, that volume of God's inspiration,
At morning and evening could yield us our light.
[illegible]

[illegible]

The old-fashioned Bible, the dear, blessed Bible,
The family Bible that lay on the stand.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Andrew's mission, South Wayne avenue.—Sunday school, 3 p. m.

Prairie Grove Chapel—Sabbath school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 3 p. m.

The usual Sunday services will be held at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow, 8 a. m., 10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

R. R. Dept. Y. M. C. A.—Bible study at 2:15 p. m. Dr. Wm. M. Enslen will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m. Good music.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and Lewis streets.—A. W. Belunger, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m. and Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets.—Rev. Geo. E. Davies, pastor. Morning services, 10:30 a. m. Subject of sermon, "Home Power." Sabbath school, 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following. Gospel services at 7:30 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church—The pastor, J. M. Boggs, will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sermon, 10:30 a. m.; pastor's lecture and Sunday school, 3 p. m.; teachers' class, 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 4:15 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor—Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; subject at 10:45 a. m., "A National Menace." At 7:30 p. m., "Christian Loyalty." The Emerson quartet will sing.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Case and Fourth streets, Elmund F. Albertson, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth league devotional service, 6:30 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, at 10:30 a. m., by J. Trythall; class meeting, 11:45; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; preaching by N. W. Bloom, 7:30 p. m. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Paul Before Felix." At 7:30 p. m. he will give a discourse illustrated by the stereopticon on "Abraham, the Father of the Faithful." This discourse will be preceded with a prelude on "Japanese Scenery." Sunday school 12 a. m.; Sr. C. E. 6:30 p. m.; Westminster Mission school, 2:30 p. m.

Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. H. W. Bennett, D. D., pastor.—All services as usual. At the 10:30 a. m. service the topic will be "Studies in the Book of Revelations of the Seven Churches." In the evening an altar and evangelistic service. Good music and special singing by the Linden quartet. Our Methodist Paper will be distributed at all the services.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30, subject, "The Story of the World be Disciples." In the evening, the King's Daughters will have charge of the service. Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m. Catechetical instruction Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Berry Street M. E. Church, corner Harrison street. C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30. F. A. Rockelhoff, superintendent. Preaching 10:30. Subject, "Faith the Key to a Successful Life." General class, 11:45. Epworth League devotional service, 6:30; Miss Eliza Gordon, leader. Preaching, 7:30. Subject, "A Withdrawing Shoulder." There will be special music at each service by our large chorus choir, with orchestral accompaniment.

Evangelist Victor W. Dorris will preach at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow morning and evening. His subjects will be "The History of the Early Church" and "The Resurrection."

"The Young Men and Young Women in the Church," topic at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow evening. Morning service at 10:45; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting at 7 p. m. Allan K. Zartman, pastor.

"The Gradual Growth of the Bible," will be the theme of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie, in Plymouth Congregational church, Sunday evening. Praise service precedes the sermon. Morning sermon, "A Kingdom of Priests," at 10:45. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:45.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Preaching services tomorrow morning and evening. Morning subject, "Stones to be Rolled Away;" evening, "The Great Mission of the Christ, the Son of God." The revival services will commence Sunday evening. A large chorus of voices has been organized to take charge of the singing. John J. Higgs will sing a solo every evening.

It is expected that tomorrow will be a great day at the St. Paul M. E. church. The revival now in progress is increasing in interest and will continue for several weeks. Class meeting at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30. Subject, "The Fullness of Assurance." Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth League meeting at 6:30 and at 7:30 a grand revival service will be held and Rev. M. C. Cooper will be assisted by E. A. K. Hackett, E. F. Yarnelle and J. W. Cromwell. Reception of members at both morning and evening services.

"77" FOR COLDS

One dose of "77" taken at the beginning of a Cold is worth half a dozen afterwards.

When you feel the first chill or shiver, or your throat feels scrapey, is the easy time to cure a Cold or check the Grip.

This is why so many people keep a vial of "77" handy; in the pocket, on the office desk, or in the home.

If you forget your bottle, you will be safe in asking your friend for a dose; it will be considered a compliment.

"77" is everywhere.

Neglected Colds take longer, but are always "broken up" by "77."

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cts. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street. Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren, Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. T. J. C. Stellhorn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. J. R. Quinlan, Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. Frederick Dandurand. Sunday services, 6, 8, 9:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 6 a. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustav Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. Edward Koenig and Rev. Joseph Baldwin, pastors. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.

The New Haven News announces the following interesting information: "August Grotrain is prominently mentioned as the successor of County Commissioner Wellhers, whose term expires in December. Owing to the death of Commissioner-elect Orff, the vacancy will be filled by appointment as soon as the term of the present incumbent expires. August formerly resided south of town and his many friends here would be pleased to see him appointed. There has not been a better man mentioned for the office."

Last chance for the 50c Rome City excursion will be Sunday, Oct. 31st, train leaving at 6:30 a. m. 283

WATCHFUL CARE.

There is a majesty about expectant motherhood that all the world reverences. The sacred mothers of Biblical times received Divine guidance during the season of their trials, and in modern days the encouragement of sympathy and the wisdom of science combine to lessen the pains and dangers of maternity. Civilization has rendered the female physique less elastic than nature requires, and the incurable agonies and frequent ruptures, incident to childbirth, endangering the lives of both mother and infant, are the result. Such difficulties cannot be overcome by internal medicines. Direct action is required upon the parts involved. This can only be secured by the application of a penetrating liniment to the cords and muscles subjected to severest strain. Such a liniment is "Mother's Friend," made by the Bradfield Regulator Company, the noted specialists in the manufacture of remedies for women.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" NEVER FAILS.

John G. Polhill, a leading druggist of Macon, Ga., writes:

"I have sold a quantity of "Mother's Friend," and have never known an instance where it failed to produce the good results claimed for it. I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each; she obtained a bottle of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful."

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists or sent by express on receipt of one dollar. Write for booklet, "Before Baby is Born," free to any woman on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Going to Klondike?

Better stay at home and get

GOLD DUST

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and

Cleans Everything

MADE ONLY BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DR. WENGER,

So well and favorably known as America's leading and most successful

SPECIALIST

For his many and wonderful cures in all

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, ECZEMA, and blood poison of every nature.

KIDNEY AND URINARY, weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly cured.

LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both YOUNG, MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, NERVOUS DEBILITY, night emission, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, tumors, piles, cured without knife or pain.

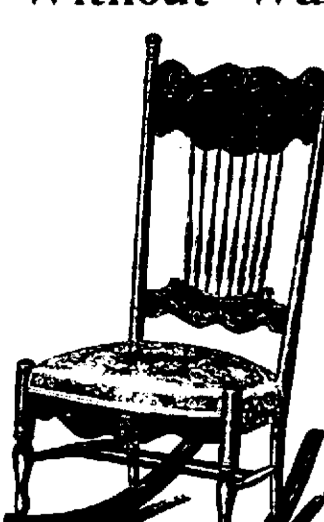
Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

DR. H. R. WENGER, 138 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Without Wasting Words



Or time in flamboyant expressions. We'll come right down hard in a matter of fact, sort of way and say,

It's Cheap,

$1.99

For this handsome Upholstered Rocker. Commencing

MONDAY MORNING,

at 8 o'clock, we will sell this Rocker for

$1.99.

No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

We have the Largest Line of Assorted Rockers in the City. Take a Look at them.

Indiana Furniture Company,

166 Calhoun Street -:- Fort Wayne, Ind.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SAUCE FOR THE TURKEY

A Million Bushels of Cranberries Now Being Harvested.

LIVELY TIMES ON CAPE COD.

The Rapid Growth of Cranberry Culture. How the Fruit Has Been Introduced in Foreign Markets—Some Secrets of the Business.

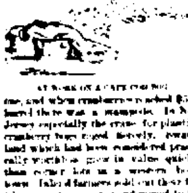
Ho, for the bird and the berry! The Rhode Island turkeys are being fattened and the Cape Cod folks are picking cranberries. I haven't heard the latest turkey statistics, but we are assured that the cranberry yield is a big one. So let Thanksgiving come along, for at least one essential of the "trimmings" thereof is assured.

Just now the picking of the piquant, scarlet berries of the bog is at its height. It will not do to leave the fruit on the vines much after the last of October, and besides the berries must be distributed to distant markets in good time for the great fall holiday. Perhaps you do not realize what an appetite we have for cranberries. Well, we raise over 1,000,000 bushels each year and consume most of them ourselves. If the whole yield should be made into pies, there would be a pie apiece for every inhabitant of the Union and a few millions to distribute among our Canadian neighbors.

Cranberry culture is one of those industries which has had a phenomenal growth within the last decade or so. There was a time when only New Englanders appreciated cranberries, and they got their liking for them from the pilgrim fathers, who in turn learned from the Indians that the little red sweaty berries which ripened late were "goode to eat as well as fare to see."

It was not until about 1835 that any attention was given to the cultivation of cranberries. Before that they were gathered from the vines which grew wild in many places along the Atlantic coast. The New Englanders found such a big demand for the few berries which were gathered in this haphazard manner that they began their systematic cultivation. A few years later the shore dwellers in southern New Jersey learned of this bit of Yankee enterprise and began to imitate it. Later still a wanderer from New England tried the experiment in Wisconsin, where he planted some cranberry vines in a sandy marsh along the lake shore. He was successful, and many others tried it.

Along in the sixties the New England and New Jersey farmers discovered that the cranberry crop was a most profitable



AT WORK ON A CAPE COD BOG.

one, and when cranberries reached $10 a barrel there was a stampede. In New Jersey especially the craze for planting cranberry bogs raged fiercely. Swamp land which had been considered practically worthless grew in value quicker than corner lots in a western boom town. Inland farmers sold out their little acres at a sacrifice and moved to the coast, where they invested the savings of years. They knew that an acre of good bog land would yield from 50 to 100 bushels, and with the prevailing high prices for cranberries it was easy enough to figure out how a big fortune could easily and surely be made. Land that could have been bought for $5 an acre before the craze set in was sold as high as $1,000 an acre and at all sorts of prices before that figure.

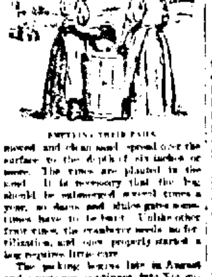
The result was that in a few years, when many big bogs had been brought to the bearing point and after an unusually large yield had been gathered, there was a glut of cranberries. Prices went as low as $2 a barrel, which did not much more than pay for the picking, packing and shipping. Next year thousands of barrels of cranberries were allowed to rot on the vines.

Then the cranberry growers got together and formed a national alliance. They decided that radical measures must be taken or else the fortunes which they had put into bogs would be sunk there beyond all recovery. With Yankee shrewdness they concluded that the first thing to be done was to broaden their market. At that time the people of the middle and western states—the majority of them, at least—knew not of the cranberry. The growers undertook the introduction of the fruit in these sections in a businesslike manner. They raised a big fund and sent agents all through the west. In Chicago hundreds of barrels of cranberries were cooked and given away. Similar methods were followed in other large cities.

The method proved to be successful. Slowly the demand increased until the market recovered. Cranberries have never sold for $10 a barrel since, but they have seldom if ever dropped as low as $2. Still the danger of a glutted market had not been entirely removed, and along in 1892 a systematic effort was made to introduce cranberries to the English. A wide awake promoter from New Jersey opened the campaign in Liverpool by supplying the leading hotels and restaurants with the new American delicacy and teaching the chefs how to cook the berries. It was not long before the restaurants hung out signs reading, "American cranberries served today." Other cities in the United Kingdom were treated with like results. Cranberry literature, giving carefully prepared receipts for cooking the berries in a variety of ways, was distributed broadcast and dealers were supplied with bags on which were printed directions for using cranberries.

To this energetic attack the British public yielded, and now there is a steadily increasing demand for American cranberries in Great Britain. Similar methods are now being followed in Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and the cranberry growers look forward to the time when half the world will turn to them for sauce.

In preparing a cranberry bog for cultivation swamp land along a salt creek is selected. The black top soil is re-



EMPTYING THEIR PAILS.

moved and clean sand spread over the surface to the depth of six inches or more. The vines are planted in the sand. It is necessary that the bog should be submerged several times a year, so dams and sluice gates sometimes have to be built. Unlike other fruit vines, the cranberry needs no fertilization, and once properly started a bog requires little care.

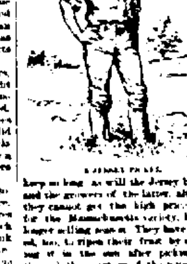
The picking begins late in August and sometimes continues into November. Down on Cape Cod the cranberry season is the liveliest part of the year. From the villages and farms all through Barnstable county the boys and girls flock to the bogs and work all through the golden September and October days harvesting the crop. Whole families grasp the opportunity to make a few extra dollars. Jimmy hopes to get a bicycle out of the season's work, his big sister expects to pick a new dress off the vines, while pa and ma mean to earn enough to pay the expenses of a holiday trip to Boston, where they will visit Brother John and his folks.

But there are hundreds of acres of cranberry bogs and not a great many folks on Cape Cod, so the natives cannot do all the work. Some of the bog growers bring French Canadians from the mill towns, others hire Portuguese from New Haven, and not a few Mashpee Indians swell the ranks of the pickers.

The bogs are divided off into sections by lines tied to stakes. These sections are called alleys, and from two to three pickers are assigned to an alley. This is so that the pickers may have a definite territory to work on and thus pick the vines clean. It is back breaking work for a beginner and hard on the fingers. As the vines lie almost flat on the ground the pickers must get down on their hands and knees, and in this position they work for hours at a time. The wages paid pickers vary with the size of the crop and the number of pickers available, but the average is about 50 cents a barrel. At this scale pickers can make from $1 to $2 a day, and some expert pickers can make even more. At this time of the year the marshes are fairly dry, and it is pleasant to be out on the bogs.

On the Jersey bogs down around Toms River a great many Italians and tramps are employed during the picking season as well as hundreds of natives of the "pine belt." The Italians live in barns or build for themselves picturesque shanties of brush. The New Jersey bogs are much larger and there are more of them than on Cape Cod, consequently more cranberries are raised there. How is it, then, you are probably wondering, that you never see any but Cape Cod cranberries advertised for sale? That is one of the tricks of the trade.

The Cape Cod cranberries grow on vines which have comparatively few leaves and when ripe are a rich, dark red. The New Jersey bogs are richer and the cranberry vines there have a much heavier foliage, so that the sun does not get a chance to color the fruit. But the New England product will not



A JERSEY PICKER.

keep as long as will the Jersey berries, and the growers of the latter, although they cannot get the high prices paid for the Massachusetts variety, have a longer selling season. They have learned, too, to ripen their fruit by spreading it in the sun after picking and, through the courtesy of the conscienceless middlemen, market their berries as the genuine Cape Cod article.

So the cranberries which you carry home with your Thanksgiving turkey, although the retailer has assured you that they are "right from the Cape," may have been grown on the New Jersey coast or along the shores of Lake Michigan, but they will probably taste just as well as if they came from the heart of Yankeedom.

SEWELL FORD.

A Hypothesis.

Wealthy Girl—I should do Biff act so like proposing when we are alone I verily believe he is in love.

Other Girl—Perhaps he is in debt.—Detroit Journal.

It Sounded Strange.

The Customer—I think I'll take some calves' brains today.

The Waiter—Sorry, sir, but I haven't any brains today, sir.—London Standard.

Wonder of the Age.

Farmer Hayrick—I see here whar a man's eloped with his typewriter.

His Wife—Lands sakes! What will machinery do next?—New York Journal.

The Man and the Office.

Was a fitted for a public place,
Because we much we saw it,
We never realized that this is true,
Is seldom fitted to it.
—Detroit Free Press.

How True.

"I don't see why you ride a wheel,"
He said, "Pray tell me why you do."
The laugh, " she said, "I won't persuade
I have two worthy ends in view."
—Chicago Times-Herald.

QUEEN OF THE DUTCH

WILHELMINA SOON TO ASSUME THE THRONE.

Next Year Emma's Regency Will End. Some Anecdotes That Show the Character of the Girl Queen. To Choose a Husband For Herself.

This is the last year of the regency in Holland. When next the parliament of the Netherlands is opened at The Hague it will not be by the German Emma, the queen regent, but by Wilhelmina, my Lieger Koningginnetje, "the little queen." For on Aug. 31, 1898, she will attain her majority and be formally proclaimed queen of the Netherlands.

Wilhelmina is now in her eighteenth year and is consequently just entering womanhood. For seven years she has been known as "the girl queen." Now she is soon to become a real queen. The Dutch look forward to the time when she shall assume the reins of authority with genuine pleasure, for although they have come to like the queen mother better than they did at first they can never quite forget that she is of German birth, and if there is one thing which the Hollanders value more than another it is their independence of Germany.

Wilhelmina is the daughter of William III of the Netherlands, who died in 1890. He was a royal old rogue, who led a most disgraceful life up to the time he was 62, when he married Princess Emma of Waldeck Pyrmont. The girlhood of the little queen has been passed in one of the old of the seven palaces which belong to the throne of the Netherlands. It has not been the happy, careless childhood which most girls know, for the little Dutch maiden has had to study hard to fit herself to be a queen. Up to the time she was 7 or 8 years of age she had a French governess, but since then her education has been in charge of Miss Winter, an English governess.

No one probably, unless it be the queen regent, knows what a fine will of her own or what a proud spirit has this young woman better than Miss Winter. On one occasion when the governess tried to punish her by making her royal pupil draw a map of Europe the little queen handed in a sketch in which there was an exaggerated Hol-

FROM WILHELMINA'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

land, while the British isles were represented by mere dots in a white waste labeled "Atlantic ocean."

On another occasion, when she was not more than 10 years old, Wilhelmina knocked at the door of her mother's room.

"Who is it?" asked the queen regent.

"The queen of the Netherlands," was the imperious reply.

There was no response, and after awhile Wilhelmina knocked again. This time, in answer to the same question, she replied, "It is your daughter." Then the door opened.

"You see, my dear," said the mother in gentle rebuke, "I am not always prepared to receive the queen, but to my daughter my door is never closed."

Although naturally democratic and republican in their instincts the Hollanders are intensely loyal to their young queen. Much of this loyalty is due to the wisdom of the queen regent, who has had the good sense to keep herself well in the background and to lose no occasion to keep her daughter before the public eye. So for several years the little miss has gone about her tiny kingdom, laying cornerstones, christening ships and taking part in public banquets. Laying cornerstones the little queen never did like, but of public banquets she is very fond. An anecdote is told concerning the visit of the German emperor to The Hague in 1893. Little Wilhelmina wished to sit up late and hear the speeches at the big banquet, but the queen regent would not hear of it and insisted that she go to bed at the usual hour. Then the doughty spirit of William of Orange flashed out. The child queen stamped her foot and, with flashing eyes, said, "I will go on the balcony and tell the Dutch people how you abuse their queen." Of course she did nothing of the kind and the next day asked her mother's pardon.

From a frail, delicate girl Wilhelmina has grown to be almost as plump and strong as the average Dutch maiden of her age. As a result of her careful education she is now quite a linguist and is well equipped in other ways to assume the reins of government. Although there have been rumors of her betrothal to various European princes ever since she was a little girl of 8, the important question of who she will marry has not yet been settled, and when it is the decision will be made by Wilhelmina herself.

F. C. SCHENCK.

The First Cannon.

Cannon were first used by the Moors at Algeciras, Spain, in 1343.

Not a Paradise.

Westerner—Guess her settle here, are ye?

Tenderfoot—Yes, I have come here to stay and have already bought a house. I was attracted to this place by an item in a newspaper which said there had not been a lawsuit in your country for ten years.

Westerner—Waal, there ain't. You see there ain't no wagons gut by law were when lawyers is as cheap as they are now.—New York Weekly.

Pocket Plans.

"It's your clever little lad[illegible]"

any ambition concerning his mature years?"

"Oh, yes. He says that when he grows up he intends to be a gambler, and he is going to marry Mrs. Widdleton's redheaded cook."—Brooklyn Life.

PROPHET OF PROSPERITY.

C. Wood Davis Foresaw the Rise In Wheat.

Less than a year ago the newspapers of the western states were referring derisively to C. Wood Davis of Kansas as "the prophet of $2 wheat." Today he is hailed as a true prophet and is regarded even in his own home as a shrewd and sagacious man. Mr. Davis did not prophesy $2 wheat. He did predict that the price of wheat would go up, basing his prophecy on actual figures and reports. He argued that if

C. WOOD DAVIS.

the bread eating population increased more rapidly than the bread producing area wheat must go up, and it did.

Mr. Davis is a Kansas pioneer. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., and comes of good old Puritan stock. He went to Kansas in 1863 in company with his friend, General Fremont, and was prominently connected with the development of the state. He sunk the first salt well in Kansas, arranged the first passenger and freight tariff on the first railroad to cross the state and built the first house north of the Arkansas river in Kansas, in which he now lives and near which has grown up the city of Wichita.

Years ago he found himself unable to decide intelligently whether he should continue farming or go into some other business. Instead of jumping at a conclusion he began to study the question in a systematic manner. He collected figures and statistics from reports of consuls, governments and ministers all over the world. Then he figured out the ratio between the supply and the demand for wheat and decided to stick to the plow. It was not long before he was admirably equipped to discuss this important problem, and he began contributing articles to the most prominent publications of this country and England. This brought international fame and popularity at home. To the Farmers' Alliance movement he became a prophet of prosperity. He was urged to run for office and to become a political leader, but he declined and has kept on with his figuring and farming.

HE'S A GOOD INDIAN.

Minock Discovered the Gold Diggings That Bear His Name.

Minock, the Indian who discovered the new Alaska gold diggings which have been named after him, is one of the most intelligent and popular natives on the Yukon. He has been traveling around the gold district and working for prospectors for 10 years and knows as much about gold hunting as any white man and a whole lot more than most of those who are there.

The ordinary Siwash is far from brilliant, but Minock is not ordinary. He likes white men and tries to do as they do. This leads him to drink whisky and use English oaths with an ease and fluency which are startlingly civilized. The miners in return hold him in high esteem, and he is one of the few Indians permitted to hold claims.

Several years ago the Klondike Indians murdered a white man, and the enraged miners seized a little steamer and went up the Koyukuk river after the murderer. Minock headed the hunt,

MINOCK.

made the Indians give up the guilty man and took a prominent part in the subsequent lynching. Since then he has enjoyed the confidence of the miners. He lives in a comfortable cabin on one of the creeks in the new diggings and claims, with the recorder of mining claims. He is not a thoroughbred, being half Russian.

It was four years ago that Minock discovered gold on a creek which has since been called Little Minock. Not more than 2,000 feet from its mouth he found dirt which yielded 10 cents to the pan. He did not stay to work it himself, but went out to tell the white men about the "little hooks with gold in one." It was a long time before he could persuade any one to prospect in the district, but at last Dan Cardan went in with him, and they have been taking out lots of dust since. Then the news spread to Dawson City and caused the first stampede out of the Klondike district.

From a Miner's View.

Charlie Marner (describing a canoe trip)—The canoe was awfully choppy and after drifting for awhile on the starboard tack I went over on to the port tack.

Miss Tenfoot (interrupting)—Oh, how lovely you must have been passing [illegible]

J. BULL'S VIGILANCE.

ESTABLISHES A SENTINEL AT THE GATEWAY TO THE PACIFIC.

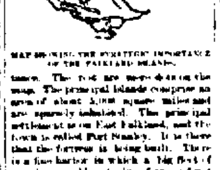
Takes Forcible Possession of the Falkland Islands and Plants a Naval Station There. Argentine Protests In Vain. Uncle Sam's Part In the Matter.

England is about to build a fortress and establish a naval station on the Falklands. These islands lie a little to the northeast of Cape Horn and are just on the edge of the track of the rich traffic which finds its way around the most southerly point of South America. England has in this part of the world no colonies which need the protecting presence of warships. John Bull realizes, however, the growing importance of the trade with the Argentine Republic and Chile, and he has concluded that in this faroff spot it would be a good idea to have a sentinel to keep watch over this commercial gateway.

In time of peace a sentry paces serenely up and down his narrow beat, casting only a careless eye on those who go and come. When the drums beat for war he conducts himself differently. He presents his compliments to the passerby on the end of a fixed bayonet and wants to know who goes there and why. This is the kind of a warder England has placed at the gateway to the Pacific.

It is by right of might alone that Great Britain holds the Falklands today. They were originally the property of Spain, and in 1770 the Spanish drove out some English settlers who had located on one of the islands. Then for some years the islands were abandoned until in 1820 the Buenos Ayres government sent a colony to reoccupy the islands. The Argentines might have been there yet had they not confiscated several Yankee whalers. Uncle Sam resented this by sending a Yankee warship down there and driving them back to the mainland. This left the islands again unoccupied, and England seized the opportunity to plant a colony there. The Argentine Republic has frequently protested against this seizure and makes a demand every once in a while that the islands shall be surrendered. With the calm contempt of the big bully for the little boy England has paid no attention to these demands and now proceeds to make use of the group in her own peculiar way.

There are over 200 islands in the group, but only two of them, which are separated only by a narrow channel, are large enough to be of any importance.



MAP SHOWING THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

tance. The rest are mere dots on the map. The principal islands comprise an area of about 3,000 square miles and are sparsely inhabited. The principal settlement is on East Falkland, and the town is called Port Stanley. It is there that the fortress is being built. There is a fine harbor in which a big fleet of warships could ride in safety, and not far away, on the mainland, is Punta Arenas, where the Chileans sell coal to all comers. Modern fortifications in which will be mounted high power modern guns will be constructed, and a drydock for making repairs to warships will be part of the equipment of the station. After it is completed it will be a southern Gibraltar and will be made the headquarters of England's south Atlantic fleet.

The importance of this station can be estimated when it is understood that the heights above Port Stanley command not only the entrance to the strait of Magellan, through which the steamers of no less than five regular lines ply, but the track of the sailing ships which pass to the eastward as they go back and forth around Cape Horn. Shipping and cargoes to the value of $1,000,000 pass the Falklands every day in the year. This great stream of commerce England, from her fortified and strongly fortified islands, could stop at any time.

The principal industry of the islands is sheep raising, and although there are only about 1,900 inhabitants on the islands it is estimated that they own 750,000 sheep. In 1894 they exported 2,800,000 pounds of wool besides sheepskins worth more than $50,000. The governor, Sir Roger Tuckey, draws a salary of $6,000 a year and has a lot of fees besides. His residence is at Port Stanley, where there are two hotels, several churches and a large number of saloons.

In spite of the fact that these islands are located in such an out of the way corner of the world there is no room there for newcomers. About every acre of land fit for grazing—and there is none that is good for anything else—is occupied by English colonists, who hold it under lease from the English government. Several of the inhabitants hold by men who live in Robinson Crusoe fashion, while a number of the islands are occupied by one family each. Communication with the settlements is accomplished by means of boats and all travel over the islands is on horseback. There is not a wheeled vehicle in the Falklands outside of Port Stanley, there being no roads. The climate is rigorous but healthful.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

How Thistles Got There.

No thistles grew in Australia till a Scot homa planted some seed out of love for his old country. It was a very natural but foolish deed, for now the thistle has multiplied into millions and given a great deal of trouble.

Getting It Right.

"See here," said the smart man to the hotel proprietor, "I've just had an argument with my friend here on a matter of terms, and I want you to decide."

"Fire away," said the proprietor.

"Well, I told my friend I was coming down here to the office to pay my bill—my bill, you understand? Was that correct?"

"Of course. What did he contend?"

"He said I should have said your bill. How's that?"

"Well, it is certainly is my bill. That is to be correct."

"But you said just now my bill was right."

"Oh, well, it's both. It's your bill, and it's my bill."

"That sorter makes it our bill, doesn't it?"

"Yes," assented the proprietor, anxious to get rid of the man. "That's what it seems to be."

"Well, that decision cuts me to a T. And you make out my bill and I'll pay you right away. There's nothing like getting things straight."—George H. Weeks in New York Sunday World.

RESCUED MISS CISNEROS.

Karl Decker Is the Newspaper Hero of the Hour.

In the person of Mr. Karl Decker, who rescued Evangelina Cisneros from a Cuban prison, the reporter reaches his apotheosis. Incidentally the public gets an insight into the possibilities of the newer journalism. It is one that beyond the everyday record who write the news beyond the news gatherers who comment on the same, there is the newsmonger whose function it is to create news.

Mr. Decker is a commissioner—a commissioner of rescue, if you please. He was sent to Cuba not to write about the progress of the struggle for independence, but to get a young woman out of prison. Meanwhile the New

KARL DECKER.

York newspaper which he represented whooped things up on the outside in its own peculiar style. This was done so skillfully that an immense amount of public interest in the case and a great deal of sympathy for the incarcerated Cuban girl were created. Thousands of women signed "monster petitions," and prominent people all over the world, including such men as Gladstone and Pope Leo, were persuaded to write letters asking for the release of Miss Cisneros. When things were ripe Mr. Decker, who in the meantime had been carefully laying his plans in Havana, stepped in and rescued the young woman, sent her to the United States and then escaped himself under the very noses of Weyler's concentrated guards.

Mr. Decker has all the physical requirements of a hero and is fully fitted to play Prince Charming on any stage, even that of real life. He is a strapping young athlete who was born in Washington 29 years ago and has since attained a height of 6 feet besides some 200 pounds of muscular avoirdupois and a long, blond mustache. He did his first newspaper work on the Washington Post when he was 18. Later he went to work in the Washington bureau of the Baltimore American and retained that post for six years. In August, 1896, he joined the Washington staff of the New York Journal, and on two former occasions was sent to Cuba for that paper. Just now he is being lionized, and his address is Easy street.

THE CRISP MONUMENT.

A Simple Shaft Marks the Last Resting Place of the Late Speaker.

A simple and not expensive shaft marks the grave of the late Charles F. Crisp, who was one of the leading statesmen of the new south. The monument is the first one erected to the memory of the ex-speaker and stands in the family plot in the Oak Grove cemetery at Americus, Ga., of which city Mr. Crisp was an honored citizen for nearly a score of years.

It was not erected, however, by the public—perhaps it is too soon for such a movement to be started—but by the Crisp family. The shaft is of Italian marble, artistically but not elaborately carved. One of the panels bears the inscription, "Husband and Father;" on another are the words, "Charles Freder-

THE CRISP MONUMENT.

ick Crisp, born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1845; died in Atlanta Oct. 23, 1896." On the north side is recorded the following: "Speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses."

Although the erection of the monument was purely a private affair and the ceremony of placing the stone in position was conducted without any formal exercises, yet hundreds of people were on hand and watched the unveiling of the stone with uncovered heads, which was a striking tribute to the personal popularity of the ex-speaker. Mr. Crisp was not only a political leader, but he was a man of whose mental superiority, sound judgment and other good qualities the people of Georgia were proud, and although this is the first monument to his memory it may not be the only one.

THE ASTORIA HOTEL.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOSTELRY IN THE WORLD.

New York Is Very Proud of the New Annex to the Waldorf, Which Completely Overshadows the Original Hotel in Size and Magnificence.

If all the rich folk of Europe, accompanied by their retinues, and their retainers, should descend upon New York in a body, they could all be accommodated in the new Waldorf-Astoria hotel, which has just been completed, and they would be surrounded with as much luxury and magnificence as they could find in their own palaces. The Waldorf-Astoria is, in fact, the largest and finest hotel in the world. There are hospitable caravansaries in other cities which are larger, but in no other is there such a combination of vastness with sumptuousness. It is a luxury built by millions for the use of millionaires.

When William Waldorf Astor built the Waldorf hotel on the site of his old Astor homestead, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street, New Yorkers marveled at its magnificence and predicted that it would be a financial failure. They did not believe that enough wealthy people could be found who would and would pay the high rates of prices which must be charged to make the investment pay. But they were mistaken. In spite of the high rates the Waldorf has been crowded from the day of its opening. Two years ago John Jacob Astor decided to go into the hotel business himself. He made an agreement with his cousin, William Waldorf, and the result of that consultation was the erection of the skyscraper now offices and the amalgamation of the two buildings into one monster hotel.

The addition has not been made by any clumsy bridge work. The old and the new have been grafted together with such architectural cunning that no break can be detected. There has been fitted to floor,

NEW ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK.

store to store, window to window and roof to roof. Only the hyphenated name remains to tell the tale of consolidation. Now the structure extends along Fifth avenue for a whole block and west along Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets for half a block. Back of the hotel enough houses have been torn down to allow the cutting through of a new street parallel with Fifth avenue, so that the hotel really stands in a block of its own and has an open space on four sides.

The proportions of this colossal hotel are somewhat surprising. It is larger than half a dozen of the older and more famous hostelries of the city made into one. There are 16 stories above ground and four below the sidewalk. Its foundations are laid on the solid rock backbone of Manhattan Island, 60 feet below the street level, and the ornate finials on the corner minarets are 240 feet above the curb. In the Hall of Manufactures at the World's fair, one of the greatest buildings ever erected, 8,000 tons of steel were used. Into the construction of the Waldorf-Astoria no less than 10,000 tons of the same material enter. The steel merely supplies the skeleton on which the brick and stone and terra cotta are laid like the flesh on a man's bones. The roof of the hotel is nearly on a level with the weather vane on the Trinity church spire and is 20 feet higher than the top of Bunker Hill monument.

The estimated weight of the hotel is 100,000,000 pounds, which presses down on the rock foundation at the ratio of 250 pounds to the square foot. In the walls are 27,000,000 bricks, and the copper trimmings on the roof weigh 30 tons alone. The total number of rooms in the hotel is 1,500, and of these 1,154 are for the use of guests. In the Astoria are laid nearly 250 miles of electric wire for lighting and call bell service. It has been only a little over 18 months since work on this monster building was begun, but at one time no less than 1,000 men were at work on it.

It is not from an outside view, however, that you are able to grasp the greatness of the building as a whole, because its proportions are so symmetrical. But when you step inside and glance down a corridor 300 feet long into rooms 100 feet square and up to ceilings 40 feet high, you begin to realize that you are in a building that warrants the use of the superlative.

The interior arrangement is on a grand yet simple scale. In the stories below the main floor are located the mechanical departments of the hotel. In these stories are 36 engines which turn out more coal every day than a big ocean liner when she is plowing against time. They require a force of 80 men to keep them going. The floor of the stories under the sidewalk is located the largest isolated electric light plant in existence, which is generating a current which keeps 20,000 electric lights glowing.

On the main floor are the cafes, cafe, main dining rooms and other rooms for public use. There are 12 entrances to the hotel, the main one being on the Thirty-fourth street front. This entrance entirely changes the main entrances of the Waldorf into a sort of backdoor. The [illegible] ... which is the main entrance for private guests which has [illegible] ... the rear of the hotel. [illegible] ... [illegible] of the most imposing rooms in the hotel. Through the heart of the [illegible] ... splendid corridor from Fifth avenue to Astor court ... to street crosses it at right angles. The windows of the main dining room look out on Fifth avenue and those of the [illegible] on Thirty-fourth street.

[illegible]

Perhaps the most notable [illegible]

... of [illegible] which has many of the wonderful rolls & [illegible] and [illegible] ... It will be used as a roof garden.

Last and least are [illegible] the first [illegible] ... [illegible] ... It is remarkable because it [illegible] ... When you [illegible] ... with what skill it has been constructed.

As for the decorations, throughout the hotel the art [illegible] of artists and [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] have been employed, and costly materials have been brought from the four corners of the earth. The whole makes a gorgeous combination, which produces the ordinary countryman who, like myself, is unused to such surroundings, [illegible] ... [illegible] ... in a fairy palace.

S. R. McDONALD.

A DIFFICULT ASSIGNMENT.

An English Journalist Has a Hard Time Writing Up the Capital of Tibet.

Henry Savage Landor, grandson of Walter Savage Landor and himself an artist, traveler and writer of some fame, has taken a venture in the service of new journalism of a British brand. Last March he was commissioned by Mr. Harmsworth, proprietor of the sensational London Mail, to visit Lhasa, the capital of Tibet and "forbidden" the sacred city. In spite of the fact that the land of Tibet is well known to be forbidden ground to all strangers and that the man who attempts to penetrate to the mysterious city of the

HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.

gods takes his life in his hands, Mr. Landor undertook the task. His reception will hardly encourage further attempts.

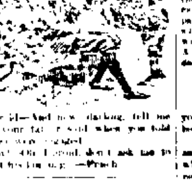
Although he entered Tibet in the disguise of a Chinese pilgrim, he was detected and promptly sentenced to death. It was only his good fortune that the grand Lama changed the verdict to torture on what is known as "the stretching log." Mr. Landor was burned with hot irons, kept in chains for eight days and stretched for hours on a rack which severely injured his limbs and spine. Then he was hustled over the Indian border and advised to stay where he belonged.

This is probably the roughest experience which Mr. Landor has ever undergone in any of his numerous wanderings in foreign countries, although he has made exploring tours in other parts of Asia and in Africa, South America and Australia. He has written and illustrated several interesting books of travels, but now he has materials for a volume which ought to eclipse all his former descriptions of exciting events.

Facts About Faces.

The two sides of a face are never alike. In two cases out of five the eyes are out of line, one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten and the right ear is generally higher than the left.

Asking Too Much.



Her Ma—And now, darling, tell me what your father said when you told him we were engaged.

Sweet Girl—I would, don't ask me to repeat his language.—Punch.

In Chicago.

"They say that a man changes completely every seven years."

"I don't know about complete changes, but the fellow I used to be has changed his better half twice in [illegible]"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW HAITIAN MINISTER.

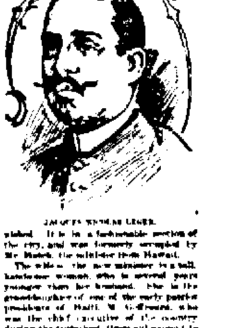
M. Leger Is the Only Colored Diplomat at Washington.

The only colored diplomat at Washington is M. Jacques Nicolas Leger, the newly arrived minister from Haiti. M. Leger is a fine looking man of 38. His complexion is comparatively light for his race. He has straight black hair and wears a Parisian mustache. He dresses neatly, has refined and cultivated manners, and his whole bearing is that of a gentleman of education and high intelligence. He has not yet mastered English, but speaks his native tongue, French, with much eloquence and fluency.

M. Leger comes from one of the oldest and proudest families on the island, his parents having been the freedom loving negro patriots who fought for their own independence and established a free government in Haiti during the early part of this century. He is a direct descendant of Colonel Leger of the patriot army. His father is at present a senator in the Haitian congress and many of his relatives are men of prominence and distinction.

M. Leger was educated in Paris, where he studied law while acting as attache to the Haitian legation. Several years ago he returned to his native land and began the practice of law in Port au Prince, the capital. He rose rapidly and was elected chief of the barristers of that city, an unusual distinction for a man of his years.

This is M. Leger's first visit to this country, and he is delighted with it, especially Washington. He has established his legation on Rhode Island avenue in a modern house which is tastefully fur-



JACQUES NICOLAS LEGER.

nished. It is in a fashionable section of the city, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Hatch, the minister from Hawaii.

The wife of the new minister is a tall, handsome woman, who is several years younger than her husband. She is the granddaughter of one of the early popular presidents of Haiti, M. Geffrard, who was the chief executive of the country during the turbulent times subsequent to the birth of the new republic. Mme. Leger is of the same coffee colored tint as her husband, and wears her straight, black hair combed back over a high, intellectual brow. She was brought up in the strict French school, but greatly admires the freedom and independence of American women. She is the mother of two pretty little boys, who have been put at school in Washington.

Haiti is a lively little republic, and besides having a representative at Washington maintains legations at Paris, Berlin, London, Madrid and Santo Domingo. M. Leger, however, is the first minister Haiti has sent to this country for several years.

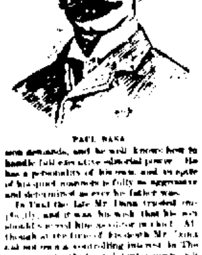
THE NEW EDITOR DANA.

Paul Dana Succeeds His Father as Editor of The Sun.

With the death of Charles A. Dana the mantle of chief editorship of the New York Sun falls upon the shoulders of Paul Dana, the only son of the great editor. They are broad shoulders, too, and admirers of the great journal will look in vain for some sign of a prentice hand in its pages.

Paul Dana is a tall, dark complexioned, soft spoken, mild mannered, spectacled man of about 45. He has had the benefit of a journalistic training such as few men ever receive, and for many years he has been his father's right hand man. During his father's frequent trips abroad in later years it has been Paul Dana who has directed the policy of The Sun, for he was the one man about the office who was in complete harmony with the methods of the veteran editor. Mr. Dana had been absent for six months at a time, but the readers of the paper never suspected that it was not his hand which was at the helm.

Paul Dana is not merely a chip of the old block. He is a second edition. He is a scholarly, hardworking and brainy journalist, who would have been widely known for his own achievements had it not been that he has paid the usual penalty of sonship to greatness. He can write a slashing, scathing, vitriolized editorial when occa-



PAUL DANA.

sion demands, and he well knows how to handle full executive editorial power. He has a personality of his own, and in spite of his quiet manners is fully as aggressive and determined as ever his father was.

In fact the late Mr. Dana trusted implicitly, and it was his wish that his son should succeed him as editor in chief. Although at the time of his death Mr. Dana did not own a controlling interest in The Sun property, the financial influence which he lacked was supplied by a number of personal friends among the stockholders, so that his wish has been gratified.

About the only occasion on which Paul Dana emerged from the shadow of his father's greatness was during the brief period when he was one of the New York park commissioners. He resigned his position in March, 1896, because he disagreed with the other members of the board. About ten years ago Mr. Dana married the daughter of William Butler Duncan.

When It Was Needed.

"How do you come to be celebrating your golden wedding, Banks? You've been married only three years."

"I know," said Banks, "but my wife and I thought we'd better have it now, when we really need the gold."—Harlem Life.

Too Personal.

"What a singular name the new boarder, Miss Piraway, has!"

"Yes, she looks so much like a parrot that I didn't dare to pass her the crackers."—Chicago Record.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SUNDAY, OCT. [illegible]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 31.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxvii, 13-26. Memory Verses, 21-25. Golden Text, Acts xxvii, 25. Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[illegible]

24. "Saying, Fear not, Paul." Then must he brought before Cæsar, and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee. [illegible]

[illegible]

WHEN LEAVES ARE GREEN.

[illegible]

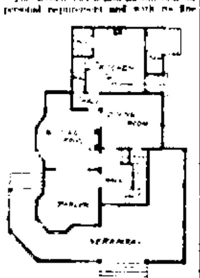
A SENSIBLE HOME.

[illegible]

[illegible]

In this arrangement the small hall in rear of sitting room, connecting that room with the dining room, kitchen and cellar stairs, gives a junction to those parts that in the minimum of distance and yet gives the full sensation of convenience and would suit those who had to use the same constantly themselves.

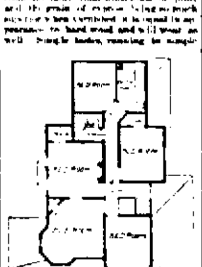
The second floor is also the outcome of personal requirement and with us the



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

rooms fill the needs of a large family. There is also space for three finished rooms in the attic, which is reached only from rear stairs.

The size of this house is 29 feet front and 43 feet deep, first story 9 feet, second 8 feet 6 inches, attic 8 feet high in clear. The veranda is very roomy, being 8 feet wide and 12 feet from steps to front door. Such houses as these are generally built economically and finished simply. Single floors of North Carolina pine 2½ inches wide, carefully fitted, nailed, answer every purpose, and, if of good material and oiled with hot linseed oil, may always be kept in excellent condition for occasional dressing with crude oil, and no carpets will be needed. A finish of cypress now costs no more than whitewood or pine, and the grain of cypress being so much superior when varnished it is equal in appearance to hard wood and will wear as well. Simple bricks, running in simple



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

and inexpensive things, with an artistic feeling thrown in, are mostly always being at once artistic and economical results. And such a house as this when rightly done at can be built in many localities within a limit of $2,500, and it is a model home that would suit thousands at the price.

Art Cottages.

There has of late years been a marvelous development of taste as well as methods of manufacture of materials used for wall uses. Originally the steel ceiling found place only in public buildings, banks, stores, offices and similar structures, but of late, particularly in the last year or so, there has been a decided tendency toward their use in homes.

[illegible]

Advance in Architecture.

[illegible]

Cabbage Heart.

She—The potato bugs destroy the potatoes, I know, but what is it destroys the cabbages?

He—The smokers, I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Advantage.

"Your daughter has an angelic disposition."

"Yes, we always let her have her own way about everything."—Chicago Record.

Ever Unsatisfied.

[illegible]

—New York Journal.

LAMPAS JOE'S TALK.

THE TARANTULA OF THE PLAINS AS AN EVANGELIST.

A Warning for Certain Critters Who Were Planning to Bust Up the Meeting. Rumors and Patter for Dinner Joe, Yuba Sam, Kansas Jack and Other Sinners.

Lampas Joe had given out that he would hold a revival meeting in the Whole Wolf saloon at 8 o'clock in the evening, and when the hour had come and the crowd had gathered he arose and held forth:

"It has come to my ears that sertin critters in this crowd hev showed up to demolish this meetin, and I give warnin that if any thing of the sort takes place I won't be responsible for damages. While I no longer slosh around in the company of satan and am fightin the battle of the Lord, it won't take me long to backslide and break some heads if I [illegible]. The first question that arises is, Who was I? You kin all answer that—I was Lampas Joe, the Tarantula of the Plains, the braggenest, fightinest, meanest and low downest hoss thief in the kentry. I drunk whisky by the gallon. I cheated at keards. I stole hosses. I robbed stages and took the last cent from the widder and the fatherless. I was jest that low down that I'd hev stole the boots off my own father's feet, and why I wasn't strung up to the limb of a tree as a shinin example of badness I can't make out.

"Thar ar' critters here in this crowd who used to turn pale and shiver when I stood up and flopped my arms and yelled that I was the bald eagle of the Rocky mountains and was a-screamin for blood. Thar ar' critters who hunted thar holes when I gnashed my teeth and cracked my heels together and allowed that I was a whirlwind of death a-boomin across the plains to swallow 100 victims at one gulp. When I opened up the fire and licked my chops and shrieked out that I was a human earthquake on wheels and hankered for 40 gallons of gore for luncheon, 100 men mounted their hosses and fled the town. Yes,

"BUT WHEN YE PULL HIS NOSE YE FIND HE AIN'T GOT NO SAND."

sinners, that was the way I used to bluff and brag, and it was all blow. It was the work of satan, and if any of ye had stood up to me I'd hev gone down in my boots and showed I had no grit. I say to you that any man who has satan back of him is only a duffer. He may carry two guns and hev a voice ye kin h'ar for five miles, but when ye pull his nose ye find he hain't got no sand.

"The next question that arises is, 'Who am I?' Most of ye kin answer that. I hain't changed my name, which ar' still Lampas Joe, but I've changed partners and got a new deal. I've given satan the cold shoulder and gone over to the Lord's side to do battle. I've given up gamblin, robbin and bluffin and am puttin in my heaviest licks with the hymnbook and the Bible. I'm a new man. I'm a changed critter. I no longer hanker for whisky nor wake up in the middle of the night to rob a tenderfoot. It was a hard tussle, as I'll allow, but I conquered at last. Satan had been sloshin around with me for the best part of 30 years, and he didn't want to let go. He had a good thing of it and knew it. I tackled him, and he downed me and left me a licked man, but I riz up and went for him ag'in and ag'in till I wore him out. He's a duffer, ole satan is, and any of ye kin down him if ye go at it with a determinashun to win. I whipped him and drove him out and run him from him, and he don't come within five miles of me no more.

"And the next question is, 'Who are ye?' Here's Pete McGee, Dinner Jim, Yuba Sam, Kansas Jack and a dozen others, and let me tell ye that ye are a low down, stub tail crowd of miserable sinners who orter to be ashamed to look a lame wolf in the face. It's whisky and keerds and blow and brag and race hosses from mornin till night, till all the decency born in ye has shriveled up like a piece of green hide in a hot fire. Most of ye are too blame low down for satan to take any notice of, as he goes ripsnortin around the kentry. He jest passes ye by, knowin that when the time comes ye'll chuck yerselves into the bottomless pit without any help from him. I reckon it's jest wastin time to talk to ye about bracin up and livin decently, but I'm here to save souls and I won't pass ye by. Come outer yer holes and wash up and comb yer h'ar and speak eight or ten words without rippin out an oath, and the change will astonish ye. Mebbe it will astonish ye to h'ar that thar are such things as law and order and civilizashun and that satan hain't got a grip on everything in this kentry. A stranger jest told me the gang over in the next valley, the Lord hain't blowed his breath on ye and turned ye all into reptiles to crawl across the earth. Thar's Pete McGee a-takin a drink from his bottle to show what a bad man he is, and Yuba Sam is half drunk and a-itchin to yell and start a row. That's serious enough! I was like ye once and I git to smile I do. [illegible] the Lord and wish he'd bring [illegible] [illegible] he's come down to me. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I reckon I'll be [illegible] [illegible] the scrapper [illegible] make a decent [illegible]. I see that Hank Squat is gittin restive, cause he

thinks I'm hurtin the sale of drinks at his bar. He needn't be skeered. In spite of all I kin do satan won't let go of a single one of ye for weeks to come, and even if ye git religun it'll take ye three months to break off whisky. I've got through, boys. Tomorrer evenin I shall open ag'in at Dutch Charlie's, and I want to see this air crowd out thar and a heap more, for no one shall turn in without bein decently clean. I'm goin ag'in to hit the satin whose headquarters are in this yer town, and when I git through he won't be able to rattle the [illegible] and with a clean conscience [illegible] seven angels from Heaven a-lookin over this gal's Hill to see if any on the Lord speak and pray in a way to make yer consciences kick with both hind feet, and to give ye to a sense of what belongs to common decency. Amen—reptiles—critters—good night, and may the Lord hev mercy on yer miserable souls."

M. QUAD.

A SIMPLE ROMANCE.

He Was a Good but Uncultivated Lover and Above Par.

He was a handsome, uncultivated. The lovely child of Ebenezer Squeezem appreciated both his virtues and his defects. What cared the offspring of Increase for the conventional trappings of fashionable society? He was her world. Nothing else mattered, and though unpolished, was her real and startling ideal.

The old man should welcome a proposal. He was her father's assistant gardener and was ill-paid.

When he had asked the same old question, he coldly refused him to her hand.

"But," he stammered, "oh what shall I say to you?"

"Tell him," said the haughty girl, "that I will never marry any man who is not above par."

The young man went away sorrowful. Was he making a use of him? He studied the possibility. If not, what did she mean by that queer talk about being above par?

But he went straight to old Squeezem.

"Sir," he said in his simple, straightforward way, "I'd like to marry your daughter."

The great financier turned purple. He choked and gurgled. Then he flung himself fourth and and on the young man's neck.

For a moment there was a wild stamp around. Chairs went over, a table was upturned, then a dull thud shook the chandelier. When the dust cleared away the terror of the wheat pit was lying flat on his aldermanic stomach with the robust young lover astride of his back.

A moment later the portieres were drawn aside, and the lovely heroine appeared. Before she could speak the young man joyfully called to her:

"Didn't you say you would never marry a man who wasn't above par?"

"Yes," she murmured.

"Well," he gleefully cried, "just look at par's position at this blessed moment!"

They live abroad now and are very happy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cautious Old Man.

"Darling," he said, "did you tell your father that you were engaged?"

"Yes, George, I did," replied the maiden, but she looked so troubled that it was some time before he mustered up courage to pursue the subject.

"What did he say?" he asked finally.

"I don't know," she answered. "He went out to the woodshed to say it."—Chicago Post.

There Is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For coughs, colds, consumption and for all affections of throat, chest and lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at Dreier Bros.' drug store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at Dreier Bros. drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

POSITIVELY LAST CHANCE.

On Sunday, October 31st, 1897, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company Will Run a Grand Autumn Excursion to Indianapolis.

Special train will leave Fort Wayne at 8 a. m. Rate, $1.00. For further information call upon ticket agent L. E. & W. R. R. 26sadtf

HOME DRESSMAKING.

HOW TO CUT STYLISH SKIRTS AND WAISTS.

Economy In the Use of Goods. Directions For Cutting the Seven Gored Skirt. Instructions For Cutting Loose Blouses and Tight Basques.

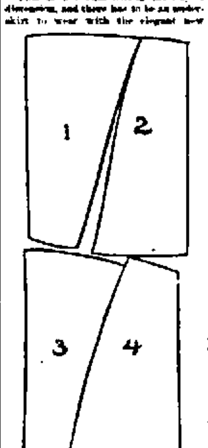
[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Each succeeding season brings forth new ideas in dressmaking as well as in materials. While the changes of this season are not radical, they are still of sufficient importance to describe for the benefit of the home dressmaker who likes to be repaid for her time in good results and stylish garments.

In the first place, economy is the main thing to consider. Goods 44 to 54 inches wide are the best value, as they cut absolutely without waste. An ordinary skirt is 40 to 41 inches long and is cut in seven gores—one front gore, cut on the double, so that the fold will come in the exact middle; two front side gores, two back side gores and two back gores. If the material is in solid color or in a design alike all over, the whole seven breadths may be cut from 5½ inches of the goods by laying one pattern up and one down, as shown on the diagram. Then the selvage seams of the two side breadths are sewed to the bias edges of the front breadth. The next two side gores are sewed in the same way, but the back gores have the straight seam in the center and the bias ones meeting the bias ones of the side gores. A tape or a piece of narrow soft cotton must be sewed in so that the seams will not drag. All skirt seams must be sewed from the top downward and any irregularity cut away at the bottom. The skirt should measure 4½ yards around. An extra quarter may be added for very stout women by making the gores slant a little more when cutting the skirt. It is in the finishing of these skirts that the newest style lies. It is now an admitted fact that all stylish skirts are to be artistically sustained. By that I mean that they are stiffened and held in place by various applications of featherbone. The front side seams have lines of it extending from top to bottom to hold them smooth and without a wrinkle. The featherbone used for this purpose is a quarter of an inch wide and very flexible.

It is presupposed that a facing of buckram has been cut to conform exactly to the shape of the bottom of the breadths. This is sewed flat, one edge over the other, and then this is stitched to a deep facing of sateen or percaline, and in some cases it is faced again with fur mohair. The lower edge is turned to the outside, and along this is stitched a row of wider and a little heavier featherbone. Outside of this the velvet binding is put on or one of the many corded braids made for the purpose. After this is on and finished the upper part of the facing is lightly but firmly cat stitched to the gown. This is all done even when the skirt is lined. The upper part of the skirt may be snugly "held full" to the band, or it may be slightly gathered or V shaped plaits laid in, so that it fits like a glove. That is a matter of taste. In the back it may be shirred or laid in deep box plaits. An elastic is put in at the back about 18 inches below the waist, fastened to the center seam and the two back gore seams. Every seam that is sewed should be pressed with a moderately hot and heavy iron as fast as it is sewed. If this is done, the skirt when finished should look as if it had grown together, the featherbone around the bottom giving it that rich, firm sweep so stylish just now. The skirt should just clear the ground, but no more.

This is not sufficient in the way of dimension, and there has to be an underskirt to wear with the elegant new



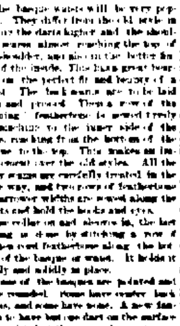
THE SEVEN GORE SKIRT CLOSE LAID FOR CUTTING.

gowns made on purpose. This is of silk, sateen or moreen. The edge at the bottom has one row of the wide featherbone, which is quite stiff, though flexible and unbreakable. To this edge is sewed a lace flounce and this is corded with a spiral row of featherbone piping cord. In the handsomest of these skirts two or ten pipings are sewed in with this cord all up the front and sides. In the back there is a small bustle of thick featherbone an inch wide, and there are from six to eight round rings made of heavy featherbone in graduated sizes. The petticoat material is sewed around these so that hollow pipes are formed the whole length of the skirt, and that sustains the fullness at the back of the outer dress. Any lady can make one of these skirts for herself. They are expensive to buy, but not so when made at home.

The waists come next and are divided into two distinct classes, the loose blouse and the tight basque fitted waist. A reference to the diagram will show Nos. 1 and 2, the foundation waist for the blouse. No. 7 shows the shape of the material to be applied to the lining mentioned above, and that will produce an effect like No. 8. The seams in the lining are to be sewed as usual and then featherboned. The shoulders should be taken in with the blouse. This is cut so as to have four plaits each 2 inches wide. Lay the plaits first just so that the inner edges touch, and if of cloth or other wool goods press them flat. Those in the back are only fastened to the waist line. Those in front reach the bottom. Where the line is marked across it is shirred and tacked to the lining. In front it is full at top and only fastened at the bottom. The shoulder seams are basted and sewed, and the sleeves set in. The new collar, called the Lafayette, is cut in four pieces, like those marked 5 and 6. The lining is made of buckram and it is stitched with

a row of duplex featherbone all around the upper part and on each of the three seams. The outside is then made double and fitted over it, and it falls into position when worn without pressing. The line seams should be slightly pulled when the featherbone is sewed to it, which gives it an outward spring.

The new sleeves are in two pieces, 3 and 4 in the diagram. They are not large, but the fit is very elegant and comes from the curve at the upper outer edge. When desired, sprung at the waist, a row of featherbone sewed along the edge holds it in place and, in fact, is an addition anyhow. The battlemented, medici and tudor collars are all made by forming the foundation with buckram and featherbone. This is springy and therefore better than wire.



NEW WAIST FORMS.

The basque waists will be very popular. They differ from the old style in having the darts higher and the shoulder seams almost reaching the top of the shoulder, and also in the better finish of the inside. This has a great bearing on the perfect fit and beauty of a waist. The back seams are to be laid open and pressed. Then a row of the "boning" featherbone is sewed firmly by machine to the inner side of the darts, reaching from the bottom of the basque to the top. This makes an improvement over the old styles. All the other seams are carefully treated in the same way, and two rows of featherbone in narrower widths are sewed along the fronts and hold the hooks and eyes.

The collar on and sleeves in, the last boning is done by stitching a row of the covered featherbone along the bottom of the basque or waist. It holds it firmly and solidly in place.

Some of the basques are pointed and some rounded. Some have center back seams, and some have none. A new fancy is to have but one dart on the surface of a waist, but there are always two in the lining. It is important that all parts of a basque should be cut evenly, every seam pressed, boned or covered, featherboned neatly and finally pressed again. If a reliable pattern is used and these directions are followed, the results must be satisfactory, and the garment will keep its shape as long as it lasts.

OLIVE HARPER.

The Downing of Scotty.

When Ballarat, the Victorian goldfield, was in the heyday of its prosperity, when men played pitch and toss with sovereigns and lighted their pipes with bank notes, a Scotsman, who was known as nothing else but Scotty, was said to have "struck oil." It was also rumored that he wished to leave the diggings with his pile of gold dust and nuggets without attracting the attention of the bushrangers who infested that part of the country and robbed the unwary.

One morning, with his swag on his back and his billy in his hand, Scotty slipped quietly away from the diggings, only to be met by bushrangers, three in number, some two miles from the diggings. He was "stuck up" and asked to deliver his pile. This Scotty refused to do, but offered to fight them, "one down another come on." The bushrangers accepted the challenge, and entering into the spirit of the affair one bushranger stepped forward, and the fight began in regular prize ring style.

At the end of the first round the bushranger had quite sufficient and retired to allow the second to come forward, but after two rounds he was landed and refused to fight. The third bushranger, seeing that Scotty would probably escape, called upon his companions to give what aid they could, and they tackled Scotty.

After a tremendous struggle they succeeded in getting him down, and while one held his feet and another his head the third bushranger quickly ran through Scotty's clothes and after a diligent search discovered sixpence.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the man, holding Scotty's feet. "If al had been a shilling he would have killed us all."

An Early Talker.

"Love is blind," according to the proverb, but the proverb cannot be true of maternal love, for the average mother easily sees in her baby a world of things which nobody else can discover.

"Does your baby talk any yet?" one woman was heard to ask of another.

"Talk! Well, I should say he did talk!" replied the mother almost indignantly. "He says just anything! His little tongue runs steadily from morning till night. He can ask for anything he wants at the table or any place else. I never had a child that talked so early or said so many things at his age.

"My sister in law has a little boy 5 months and 4 days older than this child who doesn't begin to talk as much, nor as well, although, of course, I wouldn't say so before her. She thinks the child is a wonder, but he doesn't compare with his little cousin here. Johnnie, say bread and butter for the lady."

"Bed an buttum," said Johnnie.

"There! You see how perfectly he says it, and the best my sister in law's baby can do is to say 'bell en bullah.' And he calls sugar 'troogah.' Johnnie, say sugar and I'll give you a lump when we get home."

"Soogrrum!"

"There! You see the difference! It's just so with everything, but I never brag about it to my sister in law, for she's real sensitive about it.

"But I guess you wouldn't ask if this child could talk if you could hear him once! Of course he's in a strange place now, and he's quiet, but I guess he can talk, and I don't see who he gets it from either! There are no great talkers in my family, nor in his father's."—Youth's Companion.

He Merely Threw.

"Well, boys, you've got me all right, and now there's just one favor I want to ask of you. Don't take me back to my home county to be tried."

"What's the reason, old man?"

"Well, you see, they've gone an' elected an old woman prosecuting attorney."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SEEN IN AUSTRALIA.

Ants That Build Tree Castles. Bears That Live on Leaves.

There are a good many curious things in the animal kingdom of Australia. Perhaps the most wonderful are the white ants which form quite a feature of the northern regions. Their houses are very elaborate. They live altogether in communities, as in cities. Each mound is a great city in itself, in which

A GIGANTIC ANT MOUND.

the houses and streets are heaped one upon the other in the best of order and the whole enclosed in a fine roof or dome. Its streets are as busy as any in Chicago or New York. The workers hurry along on urgent business, and here and there a policeman, or soldier, armed to the teeth, as it were, with ants' weapons, so that law and order are respected. In the center is the chamber of the president and his wife, or the king and queen. It is surrounded with no end of officials and servants. Sometimes these mounds reach an enormous size. The one shown in the picture must be at least 40 feet high. These white ants seem to have a good digestion, their favorite articles of diet being glass, wool and stalks of grass, but they seem to have a special taste for cork. They have been known to reduce the wood-

AUSTRALIAN BEAR AND BABY.

work of a house to a shell that would soon crumble into dust and all without the least sign from the outside of the house.

Among the many droll animals of Australia is the native bear, or koala. It lives almost entirely on the leaves of trees, and when it wants its breakfast it climbs up into the branches easily and carries its child on its back.

A Mighty Force.

The greatest force known to science is that produced by the contraction and expansion of metals resulting from the action of heat and cold.

Every person who has traveled by rail has noticed a continuous jolting and rumbling of the railway carriage. This is caused by the wheels passing the interstices between adjoining rails. On account of its expanding property no line would be safe without small spaces left at these points.

Originally the rails used to be riveted closely together. The result was that when the brake was applied on a train going at a great pace the heat generated by the friction of the wheels caused an expansion of the rails, for which no allowance was made. The great expansive force, therefore, twisted the rails out of the straight line, and the next train that came along was derailed.

This great power is used in the construction of ironclads, iron bridges and things of the kind. When it is required to rivet two plates together with the greatest possible firmness, the steel bolts are fixed when redhot and screwed up as tightly as all the devices known to mechanics will permit, but when the bolt cools it contracts, and a tremendous tightening is brought about, such as could never have resulted from any other known method.

In making modern cannon the same principle is applied. They are not cast in one piece, but are constructed of separate pieces of metal made to fit one on the other when redhot. The tightening resulting from the cooling process helps much toward building up the stupendous resisting power.

The tires of cart wheels are also fixed when redhot, and they remain on so firmly that if they ever do come off it can only be from some defect in the wood.

A Dog That Plays Football.

A most amusing scene was witnessed recently in Dublin, where a number of small boys were playing football with a large bladder under their own special rules.

One of the teams, presumably being disappointed at the turn up of a "man," filled the vacancy by substituting in his stead a handsome collie dog.

The dog played his game with extraordinary intelligence, stopping the ball with his head when it was going against his team, and on every occasion upon which he got possession of it he ran with it in his mouth and, despite all opposition of his opponents, carried it triumphantly through the goal. The game lasted about 15 minutes in the presence of a large gathering and ended with much excitement in the dog's team winning by ten goals to nil.

As there was no gate to receive money and as the teams depended on the generosity of their patrons the latter voluntarily subscribed liberally.

Mr. Dunham—I have called, sir, to tell you that your daughter, Miss Fannie, and I love each other very dearly. I want to ask you for her.

Old Millyuns—Well, you'll have to wait awhile. There's no vacancy in the store now that I could put you into.—Cleveland Leader.

Signs and Certainties.

Customer—I see signs up around the room, "If you fee the waiters, you will be ejected."

Waiter—Yes, sah. Fees am a risk now, sah, but "nothin venture, nothin have," you know.—New York Weekly.

Matter of Choice.

"She says she has remained single from choice."

"That's right. I wouldn't undertake to say whose choice it was, but the broad, general statement is unquestionably true."—Chicago Post.

Woman's Aim.

She—I'm not a bit surprised at that marriage. They say she fairly threw herself at him.

He—In that case it seems hardly credible that he should be struck with her.—Detroit News.

Perpetual Misery

IS THE WAY A RHEUMATIC SUFFERER DESCRIBES IT.

A Prosperous Farmer's Wife who has for About Seven Years been a Sufferer from Rheumatism in Its Worst Form, Tells how She was Successfully Cured.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

Among the well-to-do farmers living near Newpoint, Decatur County, Ind., is Mr. Sefton Hart. A representative of the New Era while on a driving recently met Mr. Hart at his home and related an interesting experience.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Hart the reporter went to the house where Mrs. Hart was found preparing her dinner. She stopped, however, for a moment, and related the story of her illness, and the important part Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have played in her life.

"About seven years ago," said she, "I began to fail in health. I was previous to this very strong and in the best of health. I had exposed myself to the elements in the fall, and became run down. This was followed by neuralgia and kidney trouble and soon my heart became affected. I was under the doctor's care all one winter, but instead of getting better I gradually became worse. I tried physicians from Newpoint and Batesville, but they did not agree as to what my trouble was, and few in fact. My trouble continued, notwithstanding constant doctoring, and each year I became worse, especially in the spring and summer.

"These spells of rheumatism were almost periodic. I suffered continual pain. Sharp pains would shoot up and down my back, my knees and back would be stiff and my feet would swell and hurt me so that I could hardly stand. At times I was in agony. The pains and rheumatism affected my heart and my condition was considered serious.

"I would have severe attacks which would keep me in bed for several days, then I would be up and around the house for a while. My back would become stiff and when I would sit down, I could hardly rise. It was also a great effort for me to get up in the morning.

Sometimes after being up for a time I would feel better, but this would soon pass away. My nerves were also upset at times. What little sleep I could get did not seem to refresh me. My appetite was also very poor. In fact I could scarcely eat. It seemed as though I had no appetite, and what I did eat did not agree with me.

"Some of the doctors said I had chronic rheumatism, and others said it was kidney trouble. It was evident that my blood was in a bad condition, and I tried several blood medicines. I used many kinds of proprietary medicines, but none benefited me.

"We noticed articles about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the papers, and Jonathan Wise, a neighbor, advised me to try them as they had helped him. I procured a box and gave them a trial without using any other medicine. I was so greatly encouraged with the results of the first box that I procured some more. I have taken about eight boxes of the pills and have been entirely well since. I feel no signs of the former trouble, and feel sure that I am permanently cured. I weigh as much as formerly, and can sleep and eat regularly. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People undoubtedly cured me, and I owe my life to them.

"Father Davis was very sick and I advised him to try the pills, and they cured him almost at once, and Mrs. Cooper, of Newpoint, also cured herself of a severe disease by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on my advice."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Last chance for the 50c Rome City excursion will be Sunday, Oct. 31st, train leaving at 6:30 a. m. 25-1t

Continued Popular One Dollar Sunday Outings by Nickel Plate Road.

For parties of five or more, traveling on one ticket, these reduced rates are available, from all stations in Ohio and Indiana to any station within a radius of one hundred miles, to which the round trip may be made the same day. See station agent. 25-1t

$2.00 to Chicago and return via Pennsylvania, Sunday, Oct. 31st. Train leaves at 3:55 a. m.; in Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Returning leave Chicago at 8 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 27-1

Homeseekers' Rates.

Via the Nickel Plate road, to designated points in the Northwest and Southwest, also to local points in Western Ohio and Northern Indiana. (1) 11-3t

Go to Chicago every Sunday via the Nickel Plate Road for $2.00 round trip. Train leaves Fort Wayne, 2:30 a. m.; arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m.; returning leaves Chicago 3 p. m. or 10:15 p. m. 25-w.th.fa.tf

Hunters' Excursion Rates.

Parties of three or more may secure one fare rates to designated local points on the line of the Nickel Plate road in Western Ohio and Indiana; also single tickets will be sold to points in the Northwest and Southwest. (1) 11-30t

Go to G. Schmidt's, 70 E. Main street, for your fall suit. New patterns now in. Fit guaranteed. 3tf

To Chicago—Special reduced rates from all stations Nickel Plate road, November 1 to 6, account Chicago Horse and Fat Stock Show. 25-11t

THREE DAYS

To California—Wabash Line.

Leave Fort Wayne every Wednesday and Saturday at 12:35 noon and reach Los Angeles the following Saturday and Tuesday at 5:50 p. m.

This is the remarkable time now being made by the Wabash in connection with the Santa Fe Route. Only one change of cars in Kansas City Union Depot. No delays. No tedious transfers. Elegant Buffet Sleeping cars from Fort Wayne to Kansas City where connection is made with the celebrated "California Limited" carrying a dining car through to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited" is vestibuled throughout, brilliantly illuminated by Pintsch gas, and has all the modern comforts, making it the most luxurious service via any line to California.

A notable feature of the California Limited is its smoking and buffet car, furnished with tables, easy chairs, writing materials, the latest periodicals, a well stocked buffet and other conveniences.

For rates, through sleeping car reservations and other information apply to Wabash ticket office, Phone No. 6. R. G. THOMPSON, 25-oct-10t T. & T. A.

California Limited—Santa Fe Route.

Third season of this magnificent trans-continental train. Luxuriously equipped with vestibuled Pullman palace sleepers; also buffet smoking car and dining car under management of Mr. Fred Harvey.

Leaves Chicago 6:00 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, reaching Los Angeles in 72½ hours. Returns from California Tuesdays and Fridays.

Another California train, with palace and tourist sleepers, departs from Chicago 10:35 p. m., daily.

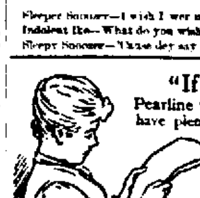
Inquire of F. T. Hendry, G. A., Pass. Dept., 62 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich. Oct. 23 27 30 Nov. 20.

AN OLD RIP.

Sleepy Snoozer—I wish I wer in Alaska.

Indolent Ike—What do you wish dat for?

Sleepy Snoozer—'Cause dey say de nights are twenty one hours long.



"If a woman reads Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Agricultural, Commercial, the Industrial and Ecclesiastical Lies.

A Great Sermon—on the Sins of the Tongue—Unscrupulous and Profane Advertisements—Business Men and Lawyers.

Rev. T. D. Talmage, in the following sermon, gives a rather unflattering view of the vices of speech and pleads for honesty in all that is said and done. The text is:

"Everyone that loveth and maketh a lie." Rev. v. 15.

A well-matched pair, alike in quality and in falsehood, Asenion and Sapphira. They wanted a reputation for great benefactors, and they sold all their property, pretending to put the entire proceeds in the charity fund, while they put much of it in their own pocket. There was no sin in that; they give all their property away, but they wanted the reputation of so doing. Asenion first lied about it and dropped down dead. Then Sapphira lied about it, and she dropped down dead. The two fatalities a warning to all ages of the danger of omitting the truth.

There are thousands of ways of telling a lie. A man's whole life may be a falsehood and not one word has his lips may be falsely spoken. There is a way of uttering falsehood by look, by manner, as well as by lips. There are persons who are guilty of dishonesty of speech and their whole life may "say" nothing a white lie, when one lie in that color. The whitest lie ever told was the black as perdition. There are those to whom to dishonesty of speech that they do not know when they are lying. With them it has become so habitual and with others it is a natural inherent. There are those whom you will recognize as liars true. There whose life, from cradle to grave, is filled up with vice of speech. Deceptiousness and prevarication are so natural to them as the infantile disease, and are a sort of moral croup or spiritual scarlatina. There are those who in after life note opportunities of developing this evil, and they go from development to development, and from class to class until they are regularly graduated liars. At times the air in our cities is filled with falsehood and lies cluster around the merchant's counter, the lawyer's, the merchant's parlours, and sometimes sit in the door of churches. They are called by some fabrication and they are called by some fiction. You might call them subterfuge or deceit or equivocation or false; or misrepresentation or delusion, but as I know nothing to be gained by covering up a loud-drawing one with a lexicographer's blanket I shall call them in plainest vernacular, lies. They may be divided into agricultural, commercial, mechanical and ecclesiastical.

First of all, I speak of agricultural falsehoods. There is something in the presence of natural objects that has a tendency to make one pure. The trees never pure; false skies. The wheat fields are always honest. Eve and adam never more sin in the night, not paying for the place they occupy. Corn shucks never make false assignment. Mountains never have any mortgage. The good of the wheat fields is never counterfeit. But while the industry of agricultural life is to make our homes honesty is not the characteristic of all who come to the busy marketplace from the country district. You hear the crunk-up of the dishonest farm wagon in almost every street in our great cities—a farm wagon in which there is not one honest spoke, or one truthful wheel, from tongue to tail board. Again and again has shameless cross only in our great cities foundered from the farmer's fields. When New York and Washington sit down and weep over their sins, let Westchester county and the neighborhood be pressed. The capital sit down and weep over their sins.

The leniency in all moral distinctions to suppose that sins and transgressions crimes in our great cities, but in farmers and merchants long ago learned that sin is not sin for a farmer to put the character of the apples on the top of the farmer's barrel what is the character of the apples all the way down toward the bottom. Many of our ciliated and merchants have learned that sin is always safe to put the best measure the barrel of beets. Milk cans are not always honest. There are those who, in country life, seem to think they have a right to overreach gain dealers and merchants of all styles. They think it is more honorable to cheat than to deal in corn. The professor sometimes practically says to the merchant: "You get your money cheaply, say how." Dear, big-hearted farmer! While the farmer sleeps, and he may go to sleep, somewhere of the fact that his corn and rye are all the time progressing, and adding to his fortune or his livelihood, the merchant does not sleep, while conscious of the fact that at that moment the ship may be driving on the rock, or a wave sweeping over the hurricane-deck spoiling his goods, or the speculators may be putting a monetary wreath around the brigadier's brow, or at that moment the bank may be set that moment the bank may be safe, or the fire may have kindled on the very block where his store stands.

Dear, in it? Let those who get their living in the quiet farm and turn take the place of one of our city merchants and see whether it is so easy. It is hard enough to have the hands blistered with useless work, but it is harder with mental anxieties to have the brain consumed. Let them the merchants. Are the best of the cities in society life come to the conclusion that all the dishonesties belong to city life.

I pass on to consider commercial lies. There are those who apologize for deviations from the right and for practical deception by saying it is commercial custom. In other words, a city multiplication becomes a virtue. There are large fortunes gathered in which there is not one day of the week of merciful rest to the men and the spirit of but longer finders from the broom bracket, and there is not one drop of merciful mother's heart's blood on the crimson cloth; while there are other fortunes about which it may be said that on every door-sill and on every stair there is the mark of dishonesty. Want if the hand wrong be laid and hindered until the skin comes off cause to be placed on the eyelids will paper, leaving the mark of blood—four fingers and a thumb' or, if in the night the man should be aroused from his number again and again by his own conscience, putting himself up on elbow and crying out in the darkness, "Who is there?"

There are large fortunes upon which God's favor comes down, and it is just as honest and just as Christian to be affluent as it is to be poor. In such a case there is a blessed combination of the man and the money, and God has given the money to the man and the man to the money. But there are fortunes which God's favor does not come down, and it is just as dishon

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897.

FRUIT & FLOWERS

FALL CULTURE.

Action Which Will Insure Flowering Next Spring.

[illegible] the early or late [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Globe

WHERE IS THE SENSE OF PAYING

YOUR TAILOR FROM $20.00 to $45.00.

For a Suit or Overcoat, when you can secure precisely the same values, the same fit, finish and style from us at from $10.00 to $25.00.

Men Who Follow the Correct Styles

Will do well to see and try on some of the endless variety of faultlessly constructed, high-grade garments which we are showing this season.

WINTER UNDERWEAR

In every grade from 50 cents per garment up. Can be had of us in wool fleece lined, heavy balgriggans, heavy wool ribbed, flat thread wool in brown, natural and white besides.

We have secured the exclusive agency for the Jones Hygene Sanitary Underwear.

THE Largest and Most Complete Men's, Boys' and Children's Outfitters in Fort Wayne.

GLOBE

COUPONS Issued with Every Sale for the Useful Furniture Which we are Giving Away.

Roger Bros.,

Best Silver Knives and Forks at $3.75 a doz.

100 piece decorated porcelain china dinner set, only $6.25.

Decorated 100 piece dinner set, $7.50.

Decorated 10 piece toilet set, $2.00.

Good banquet lamp, $2.25.

Decorated lamp and globe, 79c.

Stone jars and milk pans, 5c.

Cut glass very cheap and good.

WARD'S CHINA STORE,

No. 8 West Columbia Street.

REGULAR SPANISH

This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 218 Calhoun Street.

AS USUAL

Attendant—That horse wont drink, sir.
Rider—Then give him a cigar.

WON THE PRIZE.

Best Road in the Pennsylvania Northwestern System.

G. W. Schrider Gets First Money and C. Shimmerman Second—George Shisler a Very Sick Man—Local News.

It must be gratifying to Superintendent C. D. Law to know that his division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road is regarded the best in the northwestern system of the Pennsylvania lines. As a result of the track inspection just completed G. W. Schrider, supervisor of the subdivision lying between Hamlet and South Chicago, was awarded $100 for having the best track, and C. Sinnemman, the supervisor who has charge of the tracks between Lima and Crestline, was awarded the second prize, $75. This money will be immediately paid to the men.

NEW ORDER FOR CAR WHEELS.

Among the number of orders for car wheels received by the Bass Foundry and Machine works this morning, was one from the Panhandle railroad for 1,100 wheels. This order represents a value of several thousand dollars.

GEORGE SHISLER DYING.

Mrs. Shane, of the south side, has gone to Auburn, Ind., in response to a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of her son-in-law, George Shisler, and telling her to hasten if she wants to see him alive. The sick man is an expert painter and for several years was employed at the Anthony Wayne works. Two or three years ago he resigned his position with that company and since has been employed in a carriage factory in Auburn.

A NEW RAILWAY DEAL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—The deal by which the St. Louis and San Francisco is to take charge of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern and thereby secure an entrance into Kansas City is reported practically closed. All that remains, it is said, is for the St. Louis and San Francisco stockholders to formally vote on a proposition to take possession of the road. All the preliminaries are said to be arranged, and it is believed within three days the St. Louis and San Francisco people will formally announce the absorption. The Kansas City, Osceola and Southern is popularly called the "Blair Line" and is practically owned by John I. Blair.

POWERFUL NEW ENGINES FOR THE WABASH.

Size considered, the passenger engines on the Wabash have always held their own with competing roads says the Peru Journal. There has been many a test on this score across the American bottoms into St. Louis with the Chicago and Alton, the Big Four and the Vandalia. Conditions being equal there never was a time that the Wabash engineers feared to try conclusions with their rivals. On even terms the Wabash men won more races than they lost. It is true, however, that every one of the Wabash competitors out of St. Louis use heavier engines on the passenger trains than the banner route sported. In spite of this the Wabash schedule of competitive points was fully as fast as those of its rivals and the records made were quite as good. Recently Superintendent Barnes of the machinery department prepared specifications for some new engines and submitted them to General Manager Ramsey, who has or soon will ask the various locomotive builders to make bids on twenty five new locomotives. When these new machines come out the Wabash will ask no odds for they are to be larger than anything now in use on that road. All the cylinders are to be 19x26 inches as compared with 18x24, the largest now in use on the Wabash. The specifications of the new passenger engines call for a six-foot driving wheel and the freight engines for a five-foot driver. With two hundred pounds of steam these locomotives will develop a power and speed that will outdo anything now in the service and the Wabash has some good performers.

THE WABASH'S NEW HEADQUARTERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—The Wabash railway, whose headquarters were burned this week, have secured three floors of the Handsome New Century building, where what remained from Wednesday's fire has been taken. General Manager Ramsay says he hopes to have everything in good running order by next Monday.

DEATH OF A RAILROADER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—John Dunn, former assistant to the president of the Illinois Central railroad, died at Mercy hospital this morning, death being caused by an acute affection of the kidneys and oedema of the lungs. Ill health compelled him to resign his position with the company a year and a half ago. Mr. Dunn came to the United States twenty-eight years ago from England. He was one of the best known railroad men in the country and was identified with the important extensions of the Illinois Central system and in many litigations with the city that the company has had during the last quarter of a century.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Bachelors' club is preparing for an oyster supper next Tuesday evening.

Noah Baker, of the electric store room, is attending a family reunion at Decatur, Ind., today.

The Wabash in the third week in October earned $3,880 more than in the corresponding week of 1896.

Engineers J. Bolger, J. Haley and George Quidlow, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a few days' rest.

H. R. Staley, a painter, has gone to Chicago to spend Sunday with his family, who still reside in that city.

Jacob Hilgeman has returned from Warren, Ohio, where he spent several days in repairing some electric machinery.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Shulz, of Allen street. The father is a stenographer at the Hoffman mills.

The Electric corporation today sent the machinery for equipping plants to Parkersburg, W. Va., and Elizabeth, N. C.

The Pennsylvania company has just placed in its line between New York and Louisville several fine new Pullman cars.

The Wabash shops were closed yesterday and today in order that the expenses for the month of October would not exceed the appropriation.

The Pennsylvania, both east and west, now has every car in service that it is safe to run, and could use to advantage several thousand more.

Foreman T. J. Rulabaugh, of the Pittsburg paint shop, has returned from James lake, where he spent a week. He caught a number of fine fish during his stay at that place.

Machinist Barney Weber, of the Pittsburg shops, who has been sick for the past three weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to work and will report for duty next Monday.

The Pittsburg bridge carpenters are still engaged in the erection of the railway bridge across the Sandusky river, which work they will complete the early part of next week.

Rhinesmith & Simonson have been awarded the contract of furnishing the lumber for the $5,000 residence to be erected for Theodore Thieme at the corner of West Berry and Rockhill streets.

The Santa Fe lines show a half million increase in gross earnings in September over the corresponding month last year, and the net earnings increased more than in the two preceding months taken together.

A heavy weight dropped from a shelf and struck the left hand of G. Wefel, a tinner, employed at the Pittsburg shops, last evening, bruising the member so badly that he will be unable to work for a few days.

The belief strengthens that December 1 will be the date on which all excess fares on fast trains will be wiped out, as it has made the differential question a very annoying one to the board of magnates of the Joint Traffic association.

John T. Bowden, an engineer who has a local run on the Pittsburg between Lima and Crestline, has recovered from an illness which kept him from his engine several weeks. He is the father of Walter A. Bowden, a telegrapher employed in the Nickel Plate offices in this city.

The past was a very busy week at the Pittsburg shops, there being six engines repaired and turned over to service. They were Nos. 332, 370, 520, 505, 188 and 277. During the week engines 95, 272, 106 and 202 were taken in for repairs and are still in the hands of the machinists.

Nickel Plate engine 101 has returned to active service, after being thoroughly overhauled in the Stony Island shops. Engineer Frank Tulley and Fireman H. M. Palmer are the crew. Engine 52 has also been turned out of the shops and has gone to Bellevue to do yard duty. Engine 25 has gone into the shops for general repairs.

J. Bates, who had been on the Cleveland and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania lines with the pile driver for some weeks, returned home last evening, the work he was engaged upon having been completed.

The presents that E. O. McCormick, passenger traffic manager of the Big Four, and his bride received on the occasion of their marriage cost over $14,000, it is stated. The bridal couple were the recipients of presents from all parts of the country, there being no more popular railroad man than Mr. McCormick.

General Manager C. M. Bissell and General Freight Agent Frank James, of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, are busy today settling matters with Agents R. H. Thompson and C. H. Newton, of the Wabash, and getting ready for the transfer of the terminal from the Wabash to the Pittsburg, which will be made tomorrow.

Robert Dett, the unfortunate section foreman mentioned in these columns yesterday, was removed to St. Joseph hospital last evening and today Dr. K. K. Wheelock removed his left eye. It was necessary to perform the operation in order to save the sight of the remaining eye, which might otherwise become affected. Mr. Dett resides at Hamlet.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Wheat—Oct., 97¼c; Nov., 97¼c; Dec., new, 97¼c; old, 97¾c; Jan., 98¼c; May, 95¼c.

Corn—Oct and Nov., 26c; Dec., 26¾c; May, 30¼c.

Oats—Oct., 18¼ to 18¾c; Nov., 18¼ to 18¾c; Dec., 18¾ to 19¼c; May, 22c.

Pork—Oct., $7.50; Nov., $7.50; Dec., $7.52; Jan., $8.45 to 8.47.

Lard—Oct., $4.12; Nov., $4.12; Dec., $4.15; Jan., $4.30.

Ribs—Oct., $4.46; Nov., $4.40; Dec., $4.40; Jan., $4.40 to 4.42.

Last chance for the 80c Rome City excursion will be Sunday, Oct. 31st, train leaving at 6:30 a. m. 283

AT THE HOTELS.

Partial List of Guests at Several of the City Hostelries.

Wayne—R. C. Foster, Cleveland; R. C. Fuller, Detroit; H. A. Knedel, Louisville, Ky.; J. S. Frerth, Cincinnati; W. W. VanNess, Newark, N. J.; W. E. Cochran, Findlay; E. Levenson, Bluffton; Wm. A. Camp, F. J. Ross, George Hert, L. M. Vogel, New York; G. A. Pfleger, Akron, Ohio.

Randall—B. G. Mann, Galveston; D. J. Brennan, Salem, Ohio; M. Rowland, Franklin, Ohio; A. P. Davis, Indianapolis; F. E. Dougall, Detroit; R. M. Bockus, Cleveland; H. M. Skinner, Rockford, Ill.; O. E. Hamilton, Philadelphia; N. Harlow, Coldwater, Mich.; Hayda Randall, Glen Ridge, N. J.

New Aveline—J. K. Livingston, Jackson, Mich.; H. J. Rase and wife, Grand Rapids; George W. Pangborn, Indianapolis; W. C. Wood, jr., Toledo; F. A. Gane, Cincinnati; Webb C. Ball, Cleveland; George Lane, Boston; B. F. Hadley, Columbus, Ohio; C. F. Springer, Montpelier; F. W. Eldredge, Chicago.

Rich—Val Brown, Columbia City; J. P. Knight, Mrs. McComas, Indianapolis; E. James and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; Robert Jones, Brookfield, Conn.; S. Lawrence Ward, Worster, Ohio; J. H. Gibbons, Detroit; G. A. Gast, St. Louis; W. N. Krauff, man. E. H. Jennings, Lagrange, Ind.

Yoke Fellows.

Many women work too hard. There is no question about that. If they did not have love for a yoke fellow they could never endure the daily, hourly grind and drudgery of life. But they bear it cheerfully, sustained by loving thoughts of husband and children.

But when physical weakness or disease is added to a woman's burden it becomes altogether too heavy. No woman can be cheerful or hopeful who is dragged down by continual pain and physical wretchedness.

The special weaknesses peculiar to the feminine organism are comparatively easy to overcome if the earlier symptoms are given proper attention. But if allowed to go unchecked, they are liable to develop into serious, chronic complications.

Any woman afflicted with these delicate ailments ought to have the immediate aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a perfect and unfailing specific for all diseases of the feminine organs. It was devised for this one purpose, and accomplishes this purpose as no other medicine has ever done.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., where in connection with his staff of associate specialists he has successfully treated many thousand cases of female complaint.

No physician living has had a more extended opportunity to study this class of disease in actual practice. No medicine ever invented has done for women what his "Favorite Prescription" has.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm [illegible]

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

[illegible] ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES

A Rocky mountain eagle was shot near Oliver Lake, LaGrange county, measuring six feet two inches from tip to tip of wings.

A deputy fish commissioner has commenced work in Noble county and has confiscated several nets in different parts of the county.

The box factory at Montpelier, this county, was completely destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss will be about $[illegible] with some $7,500 insurance.

Miss Mae Lovejoy of Elkhart, lost the tip of her little finger while in a grocery store by thoughtlessly putting it in the slot of an automatic cigar cutter that springs under the weight of a cigar.

John F. Kyle, of Troy township, Whitley county, who had been fishing with a gill net, called at the prosecutor's office and acknowledged the act, and was fined $5 and costs, amounting to $22.50.

A daring robbery is reported at the home of James Hamilton, near Lagrange. A large fodder stack and barn were set on fire, and while Hamilton and his neighbors were fighting the flames the home was ransacked.

Warsaw Times:—For some time past workmen have been employed in hauling gravel from the old cemetery at the junction of Smith street and the Big Four railway tracks. The work of excavation is being carried on to such an extent that if it is continued the entire top crust to a depth of seven or eight feet will be removed, leveling the plat to the plane of the Big Four tracks. In this work one or more old—and for the most part—unmarked graves have been discovered nearly every day. While engaged in taking out gravel Friday morning, Jerry Pierce came upon a metallic burial case. The steel plate covering the glass at the head of the casket was removed and the face of corpse within could be plainly seen. It was excellently preserved, showing no evidence of the ravages of time. Every feature could be plainly discerned, even the eyes being preserved almost perfectly. Someone who saw the remains pronounced them to be those of Aaron Ryland, the father of John Ryland, of this city. The latter was promptly notified and upon his arrival he identified the remains as those of his father who died twenty two years ago.

1898 DESIGNS.

We have just received a beautiful assortment of

NEW WALL PAPERS,

Spring of 1898 styles. Call and see them. KRAH & KERN, 115 Calhoun Street.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. County treasurer's office will be open evenings from 7 to 8 until Nov. 1st for the purpose of receiving taxes. Time expires for paying taxes Nov. 1st and after that date penalty will be attached.

L. C. HUNTER, County Treas.

25-27-30

Now is the time to buy wall paper cheap, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Street and Sewer Assessments.

When paying your taxes, don't fail to pay your assessments for streets and sewers on or before November 1st, as all coupons fall due on that date, and no extension can be granted.

1wed4t HENRY C. RAMSEY.

POSITIVELY LAST OF THE SEASON.

On Sunday, October 31st, 1897, the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company Will Run Another Cheap Excursion to Cincinnati.

Special train will leave Fort Wayne at 5 a. m., rate $1.50. For further information call on ticket agents L. E. and W. R. R. 23 4tsol.

Chicago and return via Pennsylvania, Sunday, Oct. 31st, for $2.00. 274

Now is the time to buy wall paper cheap, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Wm. Miller has just completed two of the finest bowling alleys in the city at his place on Spy Run avenue. 280

Chicago and return via Pennsylvania, Sunday, Oct. 31st, for $2.00. 274

To Chicago, Nickel Plate Road, November 1 to 6. Reduced Rates.

Avail yourself of a peerless trio of fast express trains by the popular Nickel Plate to visit Chicago Horse and Fat Stock show. Tickets sold from all stations at very low rates, Nov. 1 to 6, good for return to Nov. 7 inclusive. See agents. 25-111

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

$2.00 to Chicago and return via Pennsylvania, Sunday, Oct. 31st. Train leaves at 3:55 a. m.; in Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Returning leave Chicago at 8 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 274

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $[illegible] per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars.

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

MILLIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN

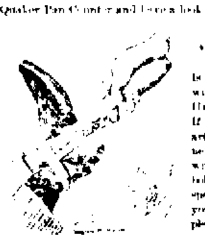
Have kidney and bladder troubles. Often it is a tired muscle-ache, sometimes its seriousness is not appreciated. Take warning, for results may mean years of suffering, or death. Utah Kidney Beans will remove the kidney trouble, cure the aching backs, remove the tired out feeling, cramps and pains so common to women. They increase appetite, and soothe the irritated parts, give a healthy action to the bladder and tone up the urinary organs. Utah Kidney Beans Discovered and Perfected by THE TURNERS, of Philadelphia.

[illegible]

DREIER BROS., DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

"The Best Bread

Ever ate!" they say who know what "Quaker Crimped Crust" is. Hadn't you better know how to bake such bread? Stop and ask for at the Quaker Pan Counter and take a look at the wonderful Pan.



"Pulling Your Leg,"

Is what unscrupulous hardware dealers will do if you allow them. Seavey Hardware Co., don't travel that road. If you want to be sure of a superior article call on us. Are you building a new home? If so, we can supply you with nails by the keg, locks, hinges, bolts, knobs, etc. by the gross at special rates. Or will cheerfully sell you a paper of carpet tacks. We can please all.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Martin's *BACK WATER TRAP*

Prevents Sewerage from backing in your cellar.

Circulars and full Particulars on Application....

EMMETT MARTIN

Plumber and ...Gas Fitter.

104 Buchanan Cor. Hanna

Telephone 379...

You Want The Puritan

[illegible]

LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days, small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

G&G CURE

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR

Mrs. N. B Mathers, Teacher of Piano and Guitar. Studio, 49 East Lewis St.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, **DRUGGISTS,** Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone [illegible]

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $[illegible]

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch. Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

White National Bank,

CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS $50,000.

Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.

Safe deposit boxes for rent at $3 per annum.

INSURANCE.

JAMES E. GRAHAM, ...LAWYER.

Abstracts of Title, Insurance, Collection and Loan Agent.

Rooms 26 and 28 Bank Block. Fort Wayne, Ind.

S. C. LUMBARD. Insurance, Real Estate and Loans. **Aveline House Block.**

D. C. FISHER. Insurance, Real Estate, Loans. No. [illegible] East Berry Street. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

PHYSICIANS.

G. W. BOWEN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. HOMEOPATHIC.

Office Hours for consultation [illegible] [illegible] Fort Wayne, Ind. Special Attention Paid to Chronic Diseases.

DR. B. GARD. [illegible]

There is Always a Question Before Buying a....

Sewing Machine

Which One is The Best?

After Giving the Light Running

STANDARD SEWING MACHINE

A Trial, You Will Say,

THE STANDARD.

Call and Examine STANDARD SEWING MACHINE

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER,

38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

PROTECT AGAINST DISEASE.

[illegible]

C. W. BOWEN, M. D. Box 221, Fort Wayne, Ind.

RIPPEY'S CAKE ICINGS

Made in Four Flavors.

Chocolate, Cocoanut, Vanilla and Lemon.

Price Ten Cents per Box.

FREE! Send us two outside wrappers from Rippey's Cake Icings and we will send you by return mail, postage paid, half ounce of Milton's Heliotrope Sachet; a delightful and lasting perfume, equal to imported. Sold at 50 to 75c per ounce. This offer holds good for 30 days from date, Oct. 8, '97.

WM. RIPPEY,

56 Walnut St. Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

GEORGE M. LEASURE, Commissioner.

The Perfume of Violets

The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Loans placed same day application is made.

No charges taken out in advance. Business confidential. No publicity.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room [illegible] Bank Block, up stairs, [illegible] Calhoun St.

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—House cleaning of any kind. [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook. [illegible]

WANTED—Life insurance policies bought. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—Salesman; salary [illegible] per week, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—Active salesman [illegible]

WANTED—Position by a lady stenographer [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—For good salesmen, permanent [illegible]

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. [illegible]

WANTED—A couple of unfurnished rooms for man and wife, [illegible]

WANTED—An industrious, reputable man [illegible]

WANTED—I would like the public to try our [illegible]

WANTED—A few bright men to prepare for [illegible]

WANTED—High-grade man of good church standing willing to learn our business, [illegible]

WANTED—High-grade woman of good church standing [illegible]

WANTED—Men and women, young and old, [illegible]

WANTED—Have you an idea? [illegible]

WANTED—Are you in need of money? [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Newly furnished rooms, with board [illegible]

FOR RENT—A furnished front room. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board. [illegible] East Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—With board if desired, one large well furnished front room, suitable for two. [illegible]

FOR RENT—An eight room house, bath room complete; No. 337 South Calhoun street; [illegible]

FOR RENT—A store room, [illegible]

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms on East [illegible]

FOR RENT—An 8 room house [illegible] East Berry [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] suite of rooms suitable for offices, [illegible] Calhoun street. [illegible]

FOR RENT—A flat on Harrison street, with all modern conveniences. [illegible]

FOR RENT—A suite of nicely furnished rooms suitable for man and wife, [illegible] East Berry street.

FOR RENT—No. [illegible] East Washington street, [illegible]

FOR RENT—Eight room house with bath, [illegible]

FOR RENT—One handsome furnished room in private family, [illegible]

FOR RENT—The elegant 9 room house No. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Second floor No. 21 East Berry street, Tri-State building, [illegible]

FOR RENT—Dwellings, No. 21 W. Creighton ave., [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two lots on Wabash [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots, Fairfield avenue, between [illegible]

FOR SALE—Big bargain in real estate; [illegible]

LOST.

LOST—Diamond set between [illegible]

FOUND.

FOUND—[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 25 [illegible] Street. Specialty—Diseases of Women. Telephone [illegible]

$100 In Gold & $100 Wheels GIVEN AWAY.

[illegible]

NOTICE!

[illegible]

150 Wraps for Women

TOMORROW, SATURDAY,

Will be sold in OUR Cloak room at a less price than manufacturer's cost. These wraps are all new—a manufacturer's closing line for the season. There are

JACKETS, PLUSH CAPES, PLUSH BLOUSES.

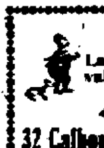
These are unusual bargains.
The sale will be for one day only.

Art Counter News....

Cambric Covered Down Pillows 35c, 40c, 50c.
New Linen Silkoleen 10½c a yard.
New Art Denims 15c, 18c and 25c.
New Drapery Silks 50c, 60c, 75c.
Silk Cushion Covers 50c, 60c, 75c each.
Handsome new lists Silk and Cotton Rope Cords, Silk Fringes, Balls, etc.
The most extensive and complete lines of Embroidery Flosses in the city.
B and A Filo, our specialty—it's the best.

Agents for Butterick Patterns--Call for a sheet.

Root & Company.



To-day,
Ladies' 75c Dongola Toe Slippers, big value. 50c at the Big Store.
THING & CO.,
32 Calhoun St. ·:· Large Red Boot.

LISTEN TO OUR SONGS,

It will be a musical song—because it's about music. Have you a Piano in the house? Is it's action easy—does it send forth a rich, mellow tone, everytime it is touched? Is each note clear, clean and distinct? If you have, you own a good Piano, no matter what you paid for it. If you haven't you ought to have, and the easiest, quickest and safest way to go about it is to come here. We will give you honest value—we will tell you all the good points, and were the bad ones might be. For a little money we will give you a musical, durable pretty Piano.

PACKARD PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY,
RETAIL STORE. ·:· 120 CALHOUN ST.

SAVE YOUR MONEY By Depositing it With the **Allen County Loan & Savings Association,** 21 East Berry Street. [illegible] No Piano or Membership Fee.

DR. B. VAN SWERINGEN Has moved his Office and Residence to **44 W. Washington St.** Hours—10-11 A. M.; 3-5 and 7-8 P. M.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 466.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—For Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday; southwest winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss May Russell, of Altoona, Pa., is visiting in this city.

Miss Edith Harris left for Ann Arbor today to take up her studies.

Edwin B. Herrington, of Fort Wayne, has been granted a pension.

Mrs. L. G. Dailey and son, Roger, have returned from Wabash, where they spent a week.

Miss Lizzie Summers left today for Monroeville, where she will visit friends for a week.

The Epworth League of Trinity M. E. church will have a Hallowe'en entertainment this evening.

W. C. Woods, jr., of Toledo, is a guest of his uncle, J. J. Woods, of the Fort Wayne Electric corporation.

A party of friends surprised Charles Jacobs, of Madison street, last evening, in honor of his birthday anniversary.

Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie will deliver a sermon of popular interest at Plymouth church Sunday evening upon "The Gradual Growth of the Bible."

Columbia City Post: "Miss Walda, of Fort Wayne, attended the funeral of George Gessler.—Miss Mame Meyers, of Fort Wayne, is visiting with Miss Dora Weick."

Mr. and Mrs. Barney O'Connor and Mrs. Cash Miller will leave Monday for Allentown, Pa., where they will attend the wedding of Miss Grace Wright, a niece of Mrs. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor will remain away several weeks and Mrs. Miller through the winter.

Hot House Lettuce,

Fresh Lettuce received daily, 15c lb.
Fresh Malaga Grapes, 15c lb.
Jamaica Oranges, 40c dozen.
Mexican Oranges, 30c dozen.
Select Oysters, 25c; Standards, 20c.
FRUIT HOUSE.

No Advance on Potatoes or Flour.

Another car load of those nice, large Michigan Hebron Potatoes, 55c bushel.

South Whitley and New Haven Mills very best quality Flour, every sack warranted, $1.00 per barrel.
Large Yellow Onions, 15c peck.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7c lb.
Best Sugar Hams, 10c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 15c.
FRUIT HOUSE.

John Shuckman has returned from a business trip to Monroeville.

Oscar Fox and F. Gilmartin have gone north on a fishing expedition.

Miss Mary Roach, of Monroeville, who was visiting friends here, has returned home.

Miss Viola Parker, of Monroeville, is visiting her sisters, Mesdames Phipps and Potts.

A big family reunion was held at the country home of Henry Miner, in Monroe township, this week.

Charles Cowell, who was under treatment at the St. Joe hospital, has recovered and returned home.

John G. Blake, formerly of this city, has just been ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church at Greenview, Ill.

Adam Robinson and family, accompanied by Mrs. Eva Arnold, of Montpelier, are in the city to attend a case in court.

Last night the three little children of J. D. White gave a grand concert at Prairie Grove church, which was much appreciated by the large audience present.

The members of the Thursday evening pedro club held a meeting this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Hartnett and reorganized for the winter. The first meeting will be held at the Hartnett residence.

"Jessie" is the title of a new waltz ballad just published by S. A. Karn. The words by Father Karn, set to charming music by Mercy Wright, are bright, limpid and melodious, so says James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet.

The Wayne Tent band held a banquet, followed by an election of officers, last night, at Schroeder's hall, on Broadway. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, the following officers were elected: Geo. F. Fisher, president; Louis Schroeder, secretary, and John Bayers, treasurer.

Among the relics in the old court house corner stone was a WEEKLY SENTINEL of the date of April 27th, 1861. This paper was placed there by James M. Kane, the well known merchant, who on the day of the corner stone laying stepped into the office of Mr. Tigar, then proprietor of the paper, and procured the copy which after thirty-six years of undisturbed rest has been brought forth again as proof that you cannot down a good cause.

A hundred clustered diamonds are no more dazzling than a piece of Libbey cut glass. This cut on every piece marks the genuine Libbey ware.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
Crayons and Water Colors, at PERREY'S ART GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.

Notice.

All butcher shops in the city will be closed on Sunday until Easter.
30-4 BUTCHERS' UNION.

George W. Pixley is at Chicago.

Miss Jessie Davis will entertain this evening.

Home avenue will soon be repaired by a covering of gravel.

The Fort Wayne annual flower show has been declared off.

Born, to Mr and Mrs. Vegalean, of 275 St. Mary's avenue—a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Burbank and baby have gone to Louisville, Ky., for a visit.

L. C. Heck, the sanitary policeman, will leave for Chicago next Monday. He will be absent a week.

The Hon. J. D. Sarnighausen, the veteran editor of the Staats Zeitung, will be seventy-nine years old tomorrow.

Two little daughters of Mrs. La Duke, living near the Abbott sanitarium, were today admitted to the Allen county orphans' home.

Professor A. G. Harshman and Miss Mayme C. Fuller, of the Fort Wayne College of Expression, gave a literary and musical recital at Kendallville last evening.

The Fort Wayne commandery No. 4, K. T., had a delightful social time at the lodge reception rooms last Thursday evening. Good number was in attendance and a lunch was served.

Members of Fort Wayne commandery No. 4 have been notified of the sickness of their fraternal brother, George Scheffler, of Auburn, and a committee will probably be detailed to visit his bedside.

Thomas Brooks, of this county, has been promoted in the regular army at Fort Meade, South Dakota, from corporal to sergeant. His term of enlistment will be up January 22, when he will probably return home.

C. R. Weatherhogg has returned from Rensselaer, Ind., where the new court house is under construction. The plans for the building were drawn by Griffith & Weatherhogg. The dedication will take place late in December.

G. W. McVicker, who conducted a "cut rate" drug store at the corner of Washington boulevard and Calhoun street, has closed his business and moved his stock and fixtures to Muncie, Ind., where he expects to locate permanently. Mr. and Mrs. McVicker left for their new home today.

Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana Federation of Labor, has appointed G. R. Heuch, of this city, organizer of the Federation for the Fort Wayne district. By virtue of this appointment Mr. Heuch will endeavor to increase the representation of the Federation by enlisting the co-operation of various unions. This city has not been as well represented as smaller cities, owing perhaps to a lack of interest. It is the aim to make the Indiana Federation of as much importance to the local unions as the American Federation of Labor is to international unions.

Arnold's Bromo-Celery, the best, safest and quickest cure for headaches. 10cts. Sold by Gross & Pellens.

WHY
Not have your Crayons made by your local artist. PERREY'S ART GALLERY.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Celia M. Fisher, voice culture, Italian method, 182 Wall street. 92tf

Twelve o'clock dances at Trew Blues' Hall, every Monday night, begins at 8:30. Admission, ladies 15c, gents 25c.

GENTLEMEN!
Have you ordered your winter suit or overcoat? If not, look at our stock. We can please you. You will be "well dressed."
THIEME BROS.,
tf **Tailors, 12 W. Berry St.**

Display of Art Embroidery.
Miss G. E. Clark invites you to her display of art embroidery at Wayne hotel. A full line of pillows, table covers, lunch cloths, counterpanes, etc. Free lessons. 29-tf

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1898 DESIGNS.

We have just received a beautiful assortment of

NEW WALL PAPERS.

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Order your Crayons for Xmas now. You can procure the best at PERREY'S GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.

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WE MAKE LOANS IN SUMS Of $10, $15, $20, $25 and upwards on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, etc.

You can pay it back in weekly or monthly payments.

Everything left in your possession and have the use of both money and goods.

Our rates the lowest.
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First Flight of stairs on west side of street, north of transfer corner.

101 Calhoun St.,
ONE DOOR NORTH OF Y. M. C. A.

Is where you will find Guy Conklin with the celebrated Everett Piano and a full line of Organs at a very low price and on easy monthly payments. 13-110 eod

The finest material for the least money is the rule when you purchase your fall suit from G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 2tf

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Exclusively shown by us. A beautiful olive blue and red striped Cheviot. Suit made up "right."
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I Pay the Best Price For Cast Off Clothing. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. 8-20 tf S. FINKELSTEIN, 75 Barr St.

TEMPLE THEATER.

ONE SOLID WEEK
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 1st.

Annual engagement of Fort Wayne's most Popular Actress,

Miss Jessie Mae Hall,

[illegible]

Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

[illegible]

MONDAY NIGHT,
"A Barrel of Money."
[illegible]

TEMPLE THEATER.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30th.
"The 19th century David Garrick." [illegible]

TIM MURPHY,
In a grand double bill
OLD INNOCENCE.
[illegible]
SIR HENRY HYPNOTIZED.
Prices 25, 50, 75 and $1.00.
Sale of Seats Thursday.

You——
Can Get

Good Candy at Howe's Candy kitchen. That's what they all say, anyhow. Stop in and see for yourself. We've got the right kind.

I. G. STAFFORD, Prop.,
[illegible]

GROWING STEADILY

Is our new business. Each week brings new faces—New customers to our store. They are sent to us by their friends whom we had already served and who were so well pleased with our work that they do not hesitate to recommend us.

EVERY SUIT OR OVERCOAT

Which we turn out is a walking advertisement for our store, and it seems the public are getting on to this fact in a hurry.

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If you Want STYLISH, PERFECT FITTING, WELL TAILORED Clothes at a MODERATE PRICE, come to us—we'll satisfy you.

WINTER SUITINGS

In plain and fancy Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres in all the newest things and the largest line in town from which to make your selection. We'll make them to your measure at $15, $18, $20, $25 and upwards.

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that the wise man, as well as the economical one will appreciate. We are making a top Coat in either Fall or Winter weight, in the most distinguished style, and most fashionable cut, finished in an exquisite manner, from $20.00 up. We have the latest thing out in handsome fabrics for Fall and Winter wear.

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1897. # Woman's Club League **1898.**

ENTERTAINMENT COURSE!

Temple Theatre, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE COURSE

OPENING NUMBER.

1. George Kennan, November 8, Subject, "Adventures in Arctic Asia"
2. F. Hopkinson Smith, November 24.
3. Robert J. Burdette, December 11.
4. Leland T. Powers, January 11.
5. Redpath Grand Concert Co., January 22. (CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Prima Donna Soprano. Arthur Beresford, Bass.)
6. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, February 2,
7. Listeman String Quartette and Soprano, March 1.
8. Gen. John B. Gordon, March 13.
9. Welsh Prize Singer, March 31. (A Choir of Eight Picked Voices of Eisteddfod Prize Winners.)
10. George Riddle and Beethoven Orchestra Club, April. 12.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

One half the house, every other row, will be reserved for the whole course. Price $1.50 and $1.00 additional. These seats may be reserved at the Box Office, Temple Theater, Thursday and Friday, November 4 and 5.

The other half of the house, every other row, will be reserved before each entertainment. Prices 10 and 15 cents additional each night. Box office open for single reserve for George Kennan, Saturday, November 6, and Monday, November 8.

SECURE YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT WOODWORTH'S DRUG STORE, LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO., BOX OFFICE TEMPLE THEATER.